MARION WEEKLY STAR.

Price, $1.00 Per Year, in Advance.

BY W. G. HARDING.

16 Pages 2 Parts.
PART ONE 8 PAGES.
PART TWO 8 PAGES.

SATURDAY- - - NOVEMBER 10

Now
Let's get
Together and
Boom the best
Town on the map.

Guess we'll expand.

"McKinley was right."

There were a few "scratches" after all.

Let's see, what was the paramount issue, anyhow?

Marion county is still in the Democratic dwindling column.

It seems to have been a cross between a landslide and a cyclone.

Uncle Mark can now sit down and enjoy a hearty laugh over those funny cartoons.

Come to think of it the republic doesn't seem to be tottering to any alarming degree.

The returns do not seems to have injured the appearance of the handsome Dr. Norton in the least.

The kangaroo ballot is an uncertain one. You can't always guess the jump by the voter's outward seeming.

The real issue was what Senator Foraker said it was: "The endorsement of the administration of President McKinley."

Democrats of the Northwest will hereafter regard a blizzard as quite comfortable compared to a visit from Uncle Mark Hanna.

Now from politics to business. It is a good plan to harvest the prosperity, which is real, in spite of some evident campaign doubts.

Marion is getting itself very much in the attitude of a city that goes Republican. Pretty soon it will have passed the hundred mark.

Mr. Bryan has not allowed his overwhelming defeat to interfere with his idea of the proprieties. He has wired his congratulations to Mr. McKinley.

The city of Marion is Republican by an increased majority, but whether Republican or Democratic, Marion is bound to be the best town on the Ohio map.

When the Marion county Democrats get frightened about the county ticket they simply go out and rescue it. Commissioner Hinamon's re-election is an evidence of it.

And Frank Monnett! Alas for Frank, he made his circus switch at an inopportune moment. He and Samuel Jones of Toledo can now go starring as the "Two Orphans."

Pettigrew
Defeated, too—
Too true,
Boob-hoo!—
O, listen to his tale of woe!

Chairman F. E. Coon and Secretary G. E. Mouser and their co-laborers on the Republican committee, are to be congratulated. They conducted a clean, aggressive and effective campaign.

And poor old John Peter Altgeld can see nothing but fraud. It is fraud, fraud, everywhere. The idea of the possibility that a majority of the American people disagree with John Peter has not entered his head.

The Star violates no confidence in saying that there are thousands of Democrats in the country today who are harboring satisfaction over the result of the election which has demonstrated that a Populistic-Democratic combination does not possess the elements of success. The opportunity the old Democratic leaders have been seeking for has come. They are all stepping up and demanding a reorganized Democracy. The day of the Gormans, Olneys, Whitneys and the David B. Hills—the men who strenuously objected to seeing the old party sicklied o'er of Populism, but were compelled to stand helplessly by and let the disease of fanaticism run its course—has come. They are beginning to show signs of revivication, and the future holds in store an interesting fight for supremacy between the leaders of the "once proud Democracy" and the discredited advocates of the isms of the day. It is a sad day for the Pettigrews and the John J. Lentzes.

On the Result.

The voters of seventy-five millions of American people have recorded their views on the issues of 1900, and the result is the triumphal election of McKinley and Roosevelt and the unmistaken approval of the Philadelphia platform.

There may be varied reasons assigned to explain the emphatic approval of President McKinley and the overwhelming repudiation of Bryan, but chief among them all is the keen appreciation of the prosperous condition of the country. Human nature is unavoidably selfish, and good business, good prices, good wages and the whole fortunate condition appealed strongly to the American voter, who has always been taught the wisdom of letting well enough alone.

It is essential to remember, too, as an important factor in bringing about the result, that Mr Bryan's policy did not seem to be the real American idea regarding the Philippines. There is a patriotism deep-rooted in every American heart that knows no party lines, and it did not appeal to that deep lying spirit to take sides with the rebellious Filipinos, who were firing on the American flag and the American soldiers. While there is honest disagreement as to the right Philippine policy, thousands of Democrats, nay tens of thousands, believe in expansion, and prefer that we retain the Oriental lands. The Democracy was not harmonious there. Militarism cut no figure. It was a campaign scare-crow, which those who preached did not fear.

Of course Mr. Bryan's insistence on devotion to silver lost him a large following. The better judgment of his party was against the free coinage issue, both in convention and out, but his insistence at Kansas City, though testifying to his rare courage, spread dissension in his own party and drove thousands of old-time Democrats from the party ranks.

The result is that Mr. Bryan is removed from a conspicuous place in Democratic politics. He has failed in two notable trials. Public judgment is against him. Populism is dead. The Democracy, the real old party, will be reorganized and reestablished. In the development and splendid growth of the towering republic it will have issues worthy of the thought of the brainy men who have been and are still its leaders, and we shall have a new era in American politics.

Meanwhile the McKinley administration, approved at the polls and given added strength in congress, can go on with the solution of the new and vastly important questions of national growth and economic development, and on the right solution of these problems will depend popular judgment in the future. Meanwhile the republic endures, the same, dear, old, glorious United States, and the safety of popular government is reassured. The day of pessimism is gone. Confidence, peace and progress are proclaimed.

Tuesday's Verdict.

The result of Tuesday's election, looking at it from any standpoint, is a splendid victory for Republicans. It is so decisive as to leave no doubt of the sentiment held by the American people on the various issues that were advanced during the campaign. Everybody may have his own idea of how it happened, but there can be no doubt as to where the people stand on the question of American progress, and on the questions involved in the international events which have taken place during the past four years, and which mark a step in advance of any that has as yet been taken by this republic. Admittedly the Republicans had the better of all the campaign arguments. They had undoubted material prosperity on their side, in contradiction of theories advanced by their opponents four years ago. "Imperialism" was a false cry. We doubt if any fair Democrat, disregarding a desire to aid his party, will, upon second thought, say that the republic is threatened with destruction by the overwhelming victory his political opponents have won. He must admit that there is no more danger of imperialism now than there was in 1864, when the same cry was one of the campaign slogans, nor than there was in 1868, when the same fear was engendered. "All is fair in love and war," says the poet. Let us magnanimously include politics. If anybody has been frightened, and really believes that the sacred institutions of the country are in danger, let him compose himself. The republic will live, as it would have lived had Mr. Bryan been elected.

It is fortunate that the result comes in the form of a landslide. It is well that it is decisive beyond question. If McKinley's administration was to have been endorsed at all it is good that the endorsement is overwhelming. Had repudiation come instead, it would have been equally blessed had it been emphatic beyond dispute. The sentiment of the people is understood. There is no room for the cry of fraud and coercion. It is an honest verdict from the sovereign people, who rule, and always will rule in the best and the greatest nation in the world today.

Mr. Bryan has the satisfaction of having made a vigorous and courageous campaign. True, he did juggle the issues here and there, to suit the locality to which he was addressing himself, but only in an aim to please everybody. His campaign was fully as wearisome as that which he made in 1896, and though his defeat is more decisive than that of four years ago, the various political parties and elements which he represented can certainly have no fault to find with their chosen leader. It does not seem possible that any man could have made greater personal sacrifice, within the bounds of physical endurance, for the success of the parties which he represented. What the future has in store for a man who has been twice overwhelmingly defeated for the presidency, and is still a young man, remains for his faithful followers to determine. The last is a more crushing defeat than the first, but Bryan is not easily crushed.

How long do you want your winter overcoat: inches, not length? We have 'em short, medium and long. Great coats, Paddocks, Raglans, medium and short Box-coats; long service and short prices,

$5 to $25.

Would like to tell you about the number of not by overcoats we have already so'd this season, but better judgment says no. 'Twould sound like a fairy tale. If however you have an opportunity to look inside any particularly stylish garment, worn by our best dressers, nine chances out of ten you will find the KLEINMAIER label there

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Norfolk and New Brunswick shirts or drawers.. $2.00
The Celebrated Medicott shirts or drawers $2.50
"OXETA" combination suits for men $4.00

Kleinmaiers
On the Corner.

Mr. Hanna.

The battle over, the cold turns to the general who led the successful army. Hon. Marcus Alonzo Hanna—Uncle Mark—is to day the conspicuous figure of two successful political battles. It is more evident than ever that he "knows his business." And the success which has brought him conspicuously has also made him a mark for abuse and ridicule from opponents. Hanna has been accused of innumerable disreputable crimes, but he has never been proved guilty. In the campaign just gone to an end the country was given a new view of him. In addition to the faculty for powerful organization, intelligent generalship and aggressive leadership he developed the capacity for effective speech-making. Without any of the accomplishments of the orator, Mr. Hanna talks, and in the choice of words he uses there which cannot be misunderstood. He walks in and "roughs it" with his opponents, making a telling blow here and another there. He does no fine, scientific sparring and side-stepping. He relies on the force of his blows. Mr. Hanna took a whirl through the Northwest, and the returns from there are satisfactory to Republicans. He announced with boldness that he would go into South Dakota, and he made no secret of the fact that he was after the scalp of Senator Pettigrew—and the heart of the wind-jamming Populist is cast down. Hanna said many things that no other Republican speaker would have dared to say, and which Republicans did not think it the part of political wisdom for even Hanna to say. But the effective hard shots that hit the mark outnumbered those that went wild.

Mr. William Allen White, in this month's McClure's magazine, draws the following picture of the man who today stands as the greatest political general in the country:

"Hanna is a representative American. He is the American average. Mr. Bryan, emotional, ionatic, rare, represents American moments when mob spirit rages; but Hanna, with his apparent frailties, which he does not deny nor his friends try to conceal, and with his undeniable virtues, thrift, industry, practical sense, a cash-register conscience, fidelity, love of truth; with his effici ncy, and that covereth a multitude of sins; with his sense of humor, that anchors him to sanity—Hanna is a walking, breathing, living study of the American spirit."

That's Hanna.

The festive corn-husking machine is harvesting another nice crop of thanksgiving and Xmas this season.

The weatherman must be mistaken. We do not understand that the people voted for this change.

The footprints of Colin Harvey's coon shoes are discernable nowhere in the Ohio returns.

Chairman Jones seems to have gone away to some quiet retreat to be alone with his thoughts.

FULL OF MELODY

Is the Program To Be Rendered at the Grand Tonight.

The program to be rendered at the Grand Opera house this evening by the Oxford Musical club, the second attraction of the Y. M. C. A. Entertainment and Lecture course is so varied that it cannot help but please all. It will be a feast of music which can be appreciated by lovers of melody and those high up in things musical alike. Some programs are too classical to please the general public, others are too common, but the Oxford club's programs are always the happy half-way-between variety, embracing classical gems and the happiest hits of minstrelsy.

There will be instrumental marches, vocal marches and descriptive selections by the club, tenor and bass solos, flute and cornet and trombone duets, piccolo solos and almost any and all kinds of music known to the stage.

The descriptive pieces are "Ten Minutes with the Minstrels," "Down the Mississippi," and "A Day at the Circus."

Any of the three is worth the price of the entire course.

OPEN TO PUBLIC

Will Be the Dewey Home, Says the Wife of the Admiral.

Washington, Nov. 8.—Admiral Dewey's collection of numerous and costly gifts, which have occupied the most prominent place in the hall of American history in the national museum, have been removed to his home on Rhode Island avenue.

Asked if the removal of the gifts from the museum debarred the public from further seeing them, Mrs. Dewey said she had not the slightest objection to having a special time for the public to come freely and enjoy the collection.

Admiral Dewey, however, does not like the idea of turning his home into a museum. He maintains that the house was presented to him to enjoy as a home, and to make it a public show house would be to rob it of all privacy.

Energy all gone? Headache? Stomach out of order? Simply a case of torpid liver. Burdock Blood Bitters will make a new man or woman of you.

IN COUNTY JAIL

Edward Lee Makes an Attempt To Take His Life by Hanging from a Bar in His Cell.

HE TEARS UP HIS BED CLOTHING

And from the Strips Makes a Rope. Ties One End of the Rope Around the Bar and the Other Around His Neck—The Rope Breaks and He Is Badly Bruised.

Edward Lee, the Sheridan school teacher who is confined at the county jail on a charge of lunacy attempted suicide Thursday night, and though he failed to make a good job of it, he has a badly bruised and lacerated head as a result of the effort.

Lee was brought to the jail Wednesday evening by his wife, who had been sent to Mansfield after him. He was locked up with the understanding that a lunacy warrant be sworn out for him in the morning. Mrs. Lee had Dr. A. H. Britton examine him. Dr. Britton believed Lee's trouble to have been caused by too much drinking. Lee's folks were a long time making up their minds to swear out the warrant, and on the advice of the prosecutor, the sheriff released Lee, as he had no authority to hold him. Mrs. Lee later swore out a warrant, and Lee was again locked up. Late in the night strange noises were heard coming from the jail, but nothing was thought of it.

This morning when the sheriff went in to release the prisoners from their cells, he found Lee with his forehead badly gashed. Dr. James Wilson McMurray was called, and it required several stitches and considerable other dressing to fix up the wounds. Lee stated that he had tried to commit suicide. He had torn a strip off one of the sheets and had one end tied around the bar and the other around his throat. He then jumped off the chair on which he was standing, and the strip broke, throwing him against the corridor with the result mentioned. After that he burned him out by breaking up all the furniture and trying to knock out the gas jets to kill himself and other prisoners by asphyxiation.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Easily cured. Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief, permanent cure. At any drug store, 50c cents.

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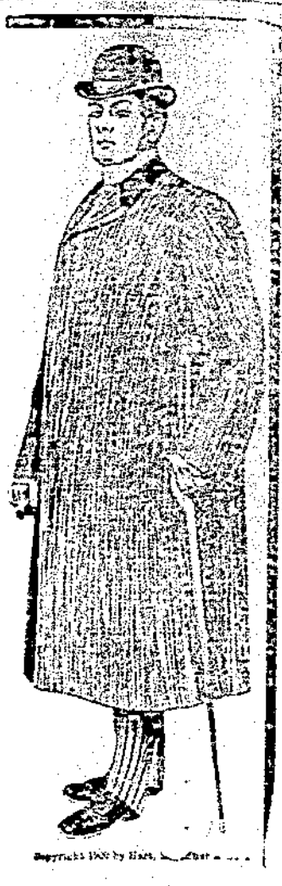
The Overcoats at $10.15

Are Warranted better than any sold elsewhere. Smart. swell. stylish garments--in full box and half box effects--short and medium long--broad. full shoulders--strapped seams and silk lining: Italian Cloth lining or half skeleton plaid backs--in Coverts or Vicuna Cloths. Oxfords. Whipcords. Kerseys and Herringbones.



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Men's wool sox ..... 10, 15 & 15c
Ladies' black wool hose. 15c
Ladies' heavy fleeced hose 10 & 15c
Men's Jersey gloves ..... 15 & 25c
Misses double mittens 10c
Ladies' wool mittens 10c
Men's canvass gloves 10c
Pick mittens ..... 5 & 10c

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Men's Suits or Overcoats worth $4.00 for $1.98
Men's Suits or Overcoats worth $5.00 for $2.98
Men's Suits or Overcoats worth $6.00 for $3.98
Men's Suits or Overcoats worth $8.50 for $4.95
Men's Suits or Overcoats worth $10.00 for $6.00
Men's Suits or Overcoats worth $12.00 for $7.50
Men's Suits or Overcoats worth $13.50 for $8.50
Men's Suits or Overcoats worth $15.00 for $10.00
Men's Suits or Overcoats worth $18.00 for $12.50

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Men's Black or Tan Sox worth 10c for 5c
Men's Heavy Working Sox worth 5c for 3c
Men's Heavy Working Sox worth 10c for 5c
Good Heavy Duck Coat for 85c
50c Overals or Jumpers for 39c
$2.00 Hunting Coat for $1.50
All 15c and 20c Collars for 10c
10c Celluloid Collar for 5c
$1.25 and $1.50 Hats for 87c
$2.00 and $2.50 Hats for $1.48
$3.00 Hats for $1.98

We also carry a complete line of Boys' and Children's Suits and Overcoats, Mittens, Gloves, Caps, Hats, Cardigan Jackets, Heavy Wool Shirts, Jersey Coats, Corduroy Suits, Men's Pants, Boys' and Children's Pants, Umbrellas, Etc., which must be closed out all at the same low prices.

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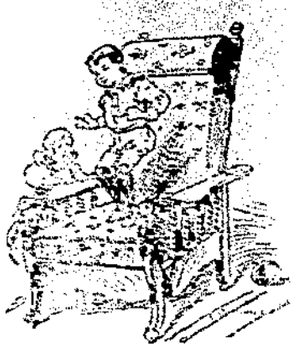

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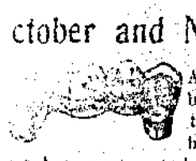

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BLIND LEADERS OF CHINA

Minister Wu's Views on the Empire's Present Condition.

FATE OF ILLUSTRIOUS CHINAMEN.

Some Have Been Degraded or Beheaded, Others Have Disappeared After Advocating Reforms—Outlook For the Empire—How the Powers Could Help.

In a conversation with a New York Sun reporter at Washington regarding the present state of China, Minister Wu Ting-fang spoke of the fate of illustrious Chinamen whom the civilized world has known for a brief time, who served their country with honor abroad only to return and die in disgrace at home or disappear mysteriously forever. He said that he could only hope for his country that good would come out of evil. So far as his words can properly be quoted, he said:

"China's future, whether she shall sink further into the mire of ignorance of civilization in which she has rested for 5,000 years or progress with the nations of the world, depends upon the powers which are now combined against her. I am hopeful for an early settlement of the questions which are of immediate importance to the powers and to China, but when I think of the future I fear that what I wish for will not come in my generation. It all depends upon the powers. It depends upon what they wish, how soon China shall break away from the conservative customs that have up to this time withstood all ideas of progress and shut out the light of civilization. The Chinese are a patriotic race. They are a peace loving people. They are a practical people. They see the use of good things, but they are slow and suspicious of all things new and strange to them.

"The powers are frank with me now. They are beginning to be frank with one another as to their motives. The agreement of the allies against a territorial division of China now seems certain. It will no doubt be maintained. China's punishment and a new burden of heavy indemnities will soon be settled by negotiation. How will such a peace for China leave her? Worse off than ever before unless she is allowed to learn a lesson in civilization *by fair treatment by the nations* of the world.

"The powers *may* agree as to peace, they may agree as to indemnities and *punishment*, but China as China must be allowed to work out her salvation by gradual stages. China must allow men with knowledge of the outside world, who see the good of reforms and who will gradually begin to install them, to occupy the governing positions. Her viceroys and governors of provinces, the members of the ministry and officials away down to those who come near to the people should be recruited from the numbers who have had training abroad. It would be impossible now to find men enough in China who have had experience abroad to form any sort of majority in the government service.

"China established her missions abroad in 1877. It is not yet a quarter of a century since she has been educating her diplomatists in missions at foreign capitals. As an example of this practice I have about 50 Chinese in Washington with me. These include all of my secretaries, those of the greatest enlightenment down to the servants. When some of them came here with me three years ago, they knew nothing of the world outside of China. Even three years' experience, though they have not learned very much of the English language, would make them highly desirable, some of them as officials in China of a more or less important character, as their intelligence warranted. They would be able to tell the people the good of reforms and of foreign ways. They have been here to see how much better the railroad is, for instance, than a cart pulled by a man.

"I was the first man to build a railroad in China. I favored railways, and the people would not listen to me, so I made up my mind to build a short one as an example. They quickly saw the good of it. If I had supreme power in China, I would not try to force reforms upon the people too rapidly. I would gradually try to show them the advantage of taking the things which the foreigners have invented for our own use.

"But where are the men who have tried to do this? What could one man or a few men do there? Almost all are dead. What can one man do among thousands who oppose him?

"The Chinamen whom the world has known have, after experience abroad, been recalled. Once in awhile they have had high places in the government. But their proforeign views have led them to advocate reforms. They were intelligent and knew what was good for China. China would have none of their advice and they have gradually disappeared. We hear nothing more of them. Some of them have been degraded and died in disgrace. Some of them have been beheaded. Many have disappeared mysteriously, never to be heard of again. Most all are gone.

"Men who have served their country well abroad have been recalled and placed in unimportant places as secretaries in the foreign office, merely clerks or interpreters or they have been sent into the provinces and have never been heard of again. Whom can China depend upon now to pull her through her present crisis? Only a few men who are experienced in dealing with foreigners. There are only a few left comparatively. There are many Chinamen who have been educated, as Chinese education goes, but they are narrow. They are not broad minded, farseeing men. They are sharp, smart men in their own country, but they follow the customs of their people and cannot see the good of any changes.

"The men who are responsible for the difficulties in which China has been placed since last summer are what you would call a lot of duffers. They don't know any better. They either think they are strong enough to do as they like, and as they hate foreigners they try to drive them out or they have not the sense to foresee the consequences of their acts for themselves and China. They have found out what these consequences are and China is the sufferer. Some of them will suffer too. How will China be left after it all? It is hard to tell. I hope the people will see the follies of their ways and that the governing classes will be enlightened by the events of this year.

"As to the present situation, the German-British agreement against dismemberment of China, which will probably be agreed to by all the powers, is gratifying. I wish they had left out the third clause, which reserves the right to grab territory if some other power does. It is like saying, 'I will not steal unless I find some one else stealing.' However, it is very satisfactory, and China is ready to negotiate terms of peace, as she has been for a long time.

"I hope the governments will all instruct their ministers to proceed now. I believe they will soon appoint commissioners to take up the questions. China is restored to order. Her envoys are ready to agree to the terms. When the army of the allies withdraws from Peking, the emperor, empress dowager and the court will return to the capital. Who can blame them for not returning now, as long as a foreign army occupies their city?

"I am optimistic, but China's future is a big problem even after the present difficulties are settled."

NEW IDEA AT RADCLIFFE.

Institution For Poor Students to Earn Money.

Radcliffe college, near Cambridge, has a new institution of ingenuity and value. The poor college girl has a chance, and it is destined for the young women of this year to hit upon a plan of converting the knowledge into a scheme which college girls everywhere may be glad to learn about, says the New York Sun. The plan is in brief the "mother's helper" idea, applied to the girl who comes in for an hour a day, and the middleman in the college instance is a student bureau connected with the Radcliffe Christian association work.

This bureau undertakes to furnish capable well bred girls who for 50 cents an hour will come to a home at a certain time each day, play with Paul and Marguerite, take them to walk or even give them short bits of work along nature study lines, just as the particular mamma interested may wish. The bureau has to fee, its work is entirely a labor of love, and the head of the household who has made use of its office may come as often as she likes to ask for its help.

For a smaller sum, perhaps about 25 cents an hour, girls who can read aloud *accordingly are provided* by the bureau, and sewing and mending is also done through this convenient agency. Mosquito nets are sketched and candles are furnished for afternoon teas also through this same accommodating office.

New Earth Measurement.

The United States coast and geodetic survey several years ago measured an arc of longitude extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. Another transcontinental measurement of similar magnitude is now in progress and will extend from the Cape of Good Hope to Alexandria, says the New York Post. This distance includes an arc of meridian of 101 degrees, and of this distance 5 degrees has already been measured in Rhodesia and 2½ degrees in Natal. The measurement will be carried on through German East Africa by special permission. The project of measuring an arc from the French Kongo to German East Africa is also under consideration and should afford much valuable data for future surveys on the continent. In Italy the geodetic line between Malta and Sicily has been recently measured by the geodetic division of the Italian Geographical institute. In making the measurements stations were maintained on the mountains of Etna and Canarutta, on the island of Sicily, and at Gozo, on Malta. The distance between Malta and Sicily is about 125 miles, and the observers used an oxyacetylene searchlight to signal from each station.

America to the Front Again.

American railroad equipments are supplanting the French articles on the new underground line in Paris. It appears that the engineer who built the line and who spent six years in this country investigating methods of electric traction is convinced of the superiority of American made appliances. This is another victory, says the Buffalo Express, for our workmanship.

The Yellow of the Leaf.

Full of crimson and of gold
Is the morning in the leaves,
And a stillness pure and cold
Hangs about the frosty eaves.

The mysterious autumn haze
Steals across the blue ravine,
Like an Indian ghost that strays
Through his olden lost demesne.

Now the goldenrod invades
Every clearing in the hills;
The dry glow of August fades,
And the lonely cricket shrills.

Yet, in every trace and sign
The good roving days are here;
Mountain peak and river line
Float the scarlet of the year.

—Bliss Carman in Harper's Magazine For November.

PARTNER OF A MONARCH

Millionaire Walsh Joins King Leopold in Large Transactions.

CONTRACTS TO COVER MILLIONS.

His Royal Highness Desires to Place His Capital In the Speculative Fields—Colorado Financier Would Have Nothing to Do With the Steppe Jaunt Car Company.

The New York World's Paris correspondent has secured the essential facts regarding the alleged business partnership which has been entered into between Patrick Walsh, the Colorado millionaire, and his royal highness Leopold, king of the Belgians.

The assertion that the modest Coloradoan had attained a social celebrity which is in close touch with the king. Where however, the correspondent laid the facts before the lawyer, asking for confirmation, that worthy man, after showing signs of great distress, concluded to explain the matter, asserting the promise that his name should be withheld. He

KING LEOPOLD.

made the following statement, which, he said, was more correct than the version the cable sprinkled had at least set forth:

When Walsh first astonished Paris by his lavish and open style of living and entertainments he attracted the attention of financiers who sought to interest him in various business schemes and among others Charles Nagelmackers, the Belgian president of the International Sleeping Car company, which controls the train de luxe service throughout Europe.

Through outside speculations the company had become somewhat embarrassed, and Nagelmackers and King Leopold, who were both large stockholders, tried to induce some shares upon Walsh, pointing out to him that under American management the enterprise [illegible] financially profitable [illegible] at this [illegible] Nagelmackers arranged for a meeting between himself, Leopold and the Coburgs, [illegible] a personal special [illegible] to Ostend, where the [illegible] of the Walsh family. After [illegible] an invitation to return Walsh was [illegible] by King Leopold and Nagelmackers for his decision in the [illegible] business deal, but the American still [illegible] vacillated.

"Your [illegible] was [illegible] under the best [illegible] I [illegible] I handle my [illegible] in such a way that I bring [illegible] 20 per cent?"

"Let us [illegible] no more about your sleeping cars!"

King Leopold was [illegible] the [illegible] ous reception of the Kings Free State [illegible] Walsh's wealth and is a keen money maker, upon hearing Walsh dogmatically explain the possibilities of the kind of operations that are familiar to American millionaires, changed his tack, regarding where a king who had come little availed he [illegible] himself could come in on the American gold.

Walsh, fearful of the wiliness of such a lofty partner, was singularly unresponsive and at first did not answer the query. King Leopold, however, who had already made exhaustive inquiries in the United States and had received the most irreproachable replies concerning Walsh's uprightness and financial solidity, had become favorably impressed by the brilliancy, boldness and prudence of the Colorado millionaire.

His royal highness overwhelmed Walsh with such attentions that the latter finally realized the advantages of such a partnership, which in addition to bringing him high social distinction would also provide him with unlimited capital for the execution of some of his vast business projects. After a few weeks' consideration Walsh finally yielded through the representations of Nagelmackers and consented to become King Leopold's financial adviser and partner. Several contracts have been signed, each intrusting several millions of dollars in Walsh's hands.

The informant of the correspondent believes that the operations contemplated will be confined mostly to mining, with some incidental stirring up of the stock markets. In order to bring to terms those powerful financiers who have been opposing Walsh's speculative operations.

Very Briny.

During the trial trip of the warship Wisconsin an officer jocularly remarked, says the San Francisco Call, that "Irving M. Scott had Cramps." And Scott didn't feel very bad about it, either.

A Confession of Inferiority.

An English earl wants the American jockeys barred from the English race courses. This seems, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer, to be a sad confession of inferiority.

FLOWERS THAT NEVER FADE

Western Naturalist Claims to Preserve Both Bloom and Fragrance.

A way to preserve flowers and plants so that fragrance, freshness and coloring will be retained many years has been discovered by a naturalist of some note who for several years past has made his home in Portland, Or. In proof of his claim that he can do what he says he exhibits flowers which he has kept more than four years and which now show as rich colors and smell as sweet as when they were taken from their mountain home.

The discoverer says that although his discovery was made many, many years ago he has not yet perfected it to such an extent that it can be used by the uninitiated. He hopes, however, soon to bring it to a point where it will benefit the general public. His claim is up on which the naturalist says is that all plants are covered with myriads of small insects which live upon them and feed upon them, that these insects are so small that they can scarcely be seen with the aid of a microscope, yet they are known to be there, and if these insects can be killed without destroying the color of the plant or the fragrance of the flower there is no reason why the plant can not be preserved for all time to come. His theory is one propounded by the naturalists before, and he believes it is the correct one and that it has been so demonstrated by his experiments.

He tells of his discovery and of his mode of preserving plants and it reads as follows:

"I have always been interested in nature, that being my life work, and so on my return from a trip taken in the mountains of southern Oregon, I was handling a species of white flower I had obtained, it being my desire to preserve the blossoms if possible. I placed some of the flowers in boiling water and afterward laid them out to dry. Examining them some time later, I found that they had not wilted and this was the first inkling I had of a plan by which flowers might be preserved. Then I began further experiments by placing the flowers in various solutions of boiling water at different temperatures and in acids, such as sulphuric. Some of the solutions had the effect of curling up the flowers, but others did not hurt them apparently, and I came to the conclusion that by using certain formulas for certain species of plant life they could be preserved without destroying the fragrance or scent and that at the same time the insects that infested the plant could be killed. Encouraged by my success, I continued with my experiments until I had attained certain preparations which would keep some plants intact for months and even for years. These plants I have now, and they furnish living proof of the fact that they can be preserved."

HOPE OF THE WEST.

Some of the Influences Peculiar to Irrigation.

No view of irrigation can be approximate which regards it as merely an adjunct to horticulture, says William E. Smythe in the November Atlantic. It is a social and economic factor in a much larger way. It not only makes a civilization in the midst of desolate wastes; it shapes and colors that civilization after its own peculiar design. It forbids land monopoly, because only the small farm pays when the land must be artificially watered. By the same token it makes near neighbors and high social conditions. It discourages servile labor by developing a class of small landed proprietors who work for themselves and need little help beyond that which their own families supply. We can expect no millionaires to grow from such surroundings, but neither should there be any paupers.

There is another influence peculiar to irrigation. This is the influence which makes for co-operation. Irrigation is not and can never be an individual enterprise. A single settler cannot turn a river to water his own patch of land, nor can he distribute the waters flowing through a system of canals. The result is that co-operation precedes irrigation. It also accompanies and follows irrigation, and is speedily woven into the entire industrial and social fabric of the community. In localities which have been longest established this principle has extended itself to stores, factories and banks. These things will not come suddenly to pass, but they will come because the conditions and surroundings of the time and place will strongly favor, if not actually compel, the result. Such are the hopes of arid America. What other part of the world offers a fairer prospect to mankind?

The Japanese Way.

On July 13, when the allies lay under the fire from the walls of Tien-tsin and to show an inch of head meant death, occurred a striking incident, writes Charles Denby, Jr., in Harper's Weekly. The Japanese held a row of huts along a canal leading to the south gate of the city, about half a mile away. An interval of 250 yards between two rows of these houses was a zone of death, and the Japanese forces occupied both sides of it. No one knows how many thousand Chinese rifles covered this area. A Japanese officer galloped up to the shelter of the nearest house and started a soldier with a verbal order across the open zone. Within 30 yards he fell dead. Another soldier, without an instant's hesitation, dashed out with the repeated message, and his body fell at his companion's feet. Instantly, like clockwork, as if the whole Japanese army were available to be slaughtered, the officer sent forward another white uniformed, brown winged messenger. To the relief of all onlookers, he got safely through.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED a small shipment of Solid Oak Chiffoniers, in a nice golden oak finish, which we will sell at $6.00 and $6.50, without mirror, and $9.00 and $9.50, with mirror. You need not fear disappointment, as if this lot is all gone when you come, will have more. Finer ones for more money.

H. Schaffner,
212 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

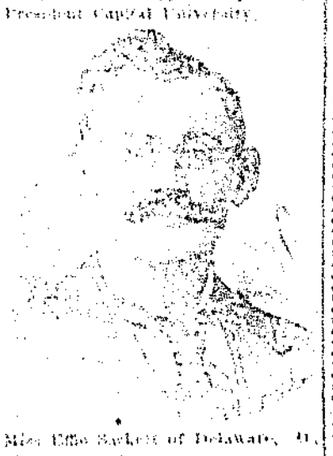
Capital University,
Columbus, Ohio, June 25, 1900.

Dr. J. N. Hoyt, Marion, Ohio

Dear Sir:—

It gives me great pleasure to testify to the very effective and courteous treatment that I have received at your hands. The three pair of glasses you made for me answer their purpose exactly. I can, and gladly do, recommend your work.

Yours very respectfully,
F. W. Wellborn,
Professor of Theology and Vice Pres. President Capital University.



Miss Effie Sackett of Delaware, O., writes:

"I have been a great sufferer with my eyes for a great many years. I doctored for a long time, but found no permanent relief. Then I had my eyes fitted a number of times by different opticians. The glasses enabled me to see better, but did not relieve the pain and distress in my head. I thought I could find no one who would understand my case. A friend persuaded me to go and see Dr. Hoyt. He examined my eyes carefully and fitted them with glasses. Since then the pain in my head has entirely ceased and I see perfectly.

"I advise anyone having any trouble with their eyes, instead of going elsewhere, to give Dr. Hoyt a trial.

Effie Sackett.
March 20, 1900. Delaware, Ohio.

Dr. Hoyt will be at

MARION, MONDAYS ONLY.
319 South Main Street.

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This line of work will be conducted along with the Monumental business already established.

J. W. CLARK.
Office on N. Main St., Opp. Kerr House. AT OFFICE ON SATURDAYS.

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Grain, etc., on Harsch's Wagon Scales. Net weight, 2c. Highest price paid for Hides, Pelts and Tallow. Also Iron, Rags, Rubber and all kinds of Metal.

Wesley Harsch.
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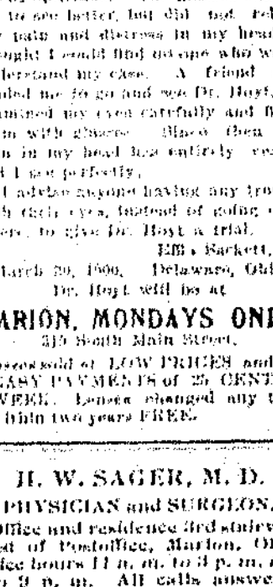

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CHIEF OF ALL NATIONS.

Sir Robert Giffen on the Position of the United States.

WONDERFUL GROWTH IN A CENTURY

Statistics Show This Country to Be the Most Powerful State In the World—Only Four Great World Powers at Present—New Markets.

Sir Robert Giffen, for many years statistician to the British board of trade, has the gift, very rare in this country, of making masses of figures interesting and instructive without straining their significance in any way, says the London correspondent of the New York Sun. He recently spoke at the meeting of the Manchester Statistical society on the statistical changes of the century. He said:

"The population of Europe and of nations of European origin like the United States may now be put at something over 500,000,000. A century ago the corresponding figure would not have been more than about 170,000,000. A French statistician gave the figure in 1788 for Europe alone, excluding the United States, as a little less than 150,000,000. In the century, therefore, Europe and nations of European origin have grown to three times their former numbers and this without counting the population of Mexico and South America, amounting now to 45,000,000, which ought perhaps to be included as Europeanized, though not wholly European in race.

"Not only is the century interesting, therefore, as a characteristically statistical century, but the statistics themselves are in the highest degree surprising. For generations and centuries the growth of Europe must have been slow owing to war and pestilence and the other checks to population of which Malthus wrote, and then all at once in a single century we have this sudden multiplication of numbers. The economic development of the people is even more marvelous. Agriculture has extended indefinitely over the new territory, and there have been vast improvements in new and old territory alike. The figures of trade have been multiplied ten times and more. The wealth of the peoples all told, which would probably not have been reckoned at more than £5,000,000,000 at the beginning of the century, must be reckoned now by tens of thousands of millions.

"It would probably not be far short of the mark to say that while the millions of the advanced portion of the human race have increased in numbers as described each unit on the average is two or three times better off than the corresponding unit at the beginning of the period. Again, the development is for the most part not uniform among the European populations. It is most marked in the Anglo-American section. The increase here is from a population of not more than about 20,000,000, which was the population of the United States and the United Kingdom together 100 years ago, to a population of not less than 130,000,000 at the present time.

"A great change in the distribution of political power among European nations themselves was also indicated. The existence alone of the United States implied an immense change. Sir Robert proceeded:

"If we consider that an empire like that of Britain had its strength rather diminished than increased by the possession of territories like India, then the United States, having a larger European population than that of the British empire, might be considered the most powerful state in the world as far as population and resources were concerned. No doubt Russia had a much larger population, but the inferiority of the units was so great that the pre-eminence of the United States was not in question.

"Germany, Russia and the United Kingdom had all grown, while France and Austria had by comparison remained stationary, so that now the great world powers were four only, the United States, Britain, Russia and Germany, with France a doubtful fifth. The extent of the revolution that had taken place in a century was evident and obviously accounted for much that was going on in international politics. If the forces now in existence continue to operate as they had done in the past century for only a few more generations the close of the coming century must witness a further transformation, whose beginnings would be apparent in the lifetime of some among us.

"It was a reasonable probability that unless some great internal change should take place in the ideas and conduct of the European races themselves the population of 500,000,000 would in another century become one of 1,500,000,000 to 2,000,000,000. The black and yellow races still remaining, as far as one could see, comparatively stationary, this would make a greatly changed world. The yellow peril, for instance, of which we heard so much, would have vanished, because the yellow races themselves would be so much outnumbered. What would be the 400,000,000 of China compared with 1,500,000,000 or 2,000,000,000 of European race?

"Further progress must also be made in the redistribution of power among European nations. International politics would be more and more limited to the affairs of what were already the four great powers—the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany and Russia. The most serious problem would of course be whether the dilemma stated by Malthus and hitherto put aside by the occupation of new lands would at length become an urgently practical question. It was impossible not to wonder which of the two forces, the growth of population and the increase of the needs of the generating population on the one side and the growth of invention and mechanical power in supplying human wants on the other side, would gain as time went on."

Referring to the decline in some new markets abroad Sir Robert Giffen said that the figures with which he had been dealing pointed to quite another source of new markets. Surely there could be no lack of new customers if the 240,000,000 of the advanced races themselves were to be doubled in from 30 to 50 years and trebled or quadrupled in a century.

FINE HUNTING IN CANADA.

Moose Plentiful For First Time In Four Years.

The hunting season is now at its height in every part of the Dominion of Canada. In Ontario, where game has been very limited in quantity, moose may now be killed for the first time in four years, but the season only lasts a few weeks. In New Brunswick moose are so abundant that Dr. Usher Bishop of Boston had his choice of from 12 to 15 bulls called within range by his guides, some of them as near as 25 yards before he fired at one. The animal he killed was accompanied by three cows.

Some very large yards of moose are known to be in existence in the province of Quebec, which, after Alaska, is perhaps the best moose country in the world, says the New York Sun. Dr. Posey of Philadelphia, who went out the other day to Lake Edward with a well known French Canadian hunter from Chicoutimi, though he never went moose hunting in his life before, secured with his first shot one of the finest trophies of the Canadian woods so far brought out to civilization this season. The head is a noble one, and the antlers have a spread of 54 inches. Mr. Herbert Knox Smith of New York got a very fair head on one of the lakes of the Tourilli Fish and Game club, the favorite Canadian fishing and hunting territory of Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago.

Both from the Maltawa country and from New Brunswick come stories that would startle those who believe in any recent net decrease in the number of Canadian moose. A well known amateur hunter, when recently emerging from Canada with the finest moose he had ever shot, expressed the belief that if a block of land five miles square was measured off in the region where he hunted it would contain not less than 500 moose. Statistics show that in New Brunswick alone over 700 bull moose were killed by the 225 nonresident sportsmen who took out licenses there for last hunting season.

DOUBLE RUNNER SKATES.

New Device For Beginners Which Looks Like a Miniature Bobsled.

The days of hard frosts cannot be far off now, and the youngsters of the land are crying aloud for new skates, many of them for their first pair. The old difficulty of balancing himself on an edge not much wider than that of a dull ax will soon recur to the ambitious youngster of few winters, whose skating has so far all been done on rollers. This difficulty has at last been met, as most mechanical difficulties are in these days, by a new invention and that so simple that the wonder is it was not thought of generations ago, says the New York Tribune. The expedient employed by one firm of manufacturers is to give the young beginner a broader base by means of a double runner on each skate.

Each runner is in two pieces, but the two, being placed in the same straight line, mechanically constitute one runner, so that the runners are in practice double and not quadruple. Using such a pair of skates for a beginning, there seems no reason why by gradually lessening the distance between the parallel runners in successive pairs a child should not learn the use of the ordinary single runner skates in the course of a single winter of average severity. In this way, it seems, the thrilling and salubrious sport may be enjoyed with a minimum risk of broken bones and contusions.

NEW GAS FROM PETROLEUM.

Secrecy About a Discovery Reported at Salt Lake City.

It is stated at Salt Lake City that a savant has discovered a new gas obtained from petroleum, which burns with a brighter light than calcium or an electric arc. With a pint of kerosene the scientist produces a 700 candle power light, says the New York Sun. He can also generate power enough to run a four horsepower engine or automobile.

The process and the name of the inventor are being kept secret by Congressman W. H. King and Judge E. F. Colborn, two of his sponsors. They have shown the light, however, and promise later to disclose the name of the inventor, who is said to be already famous for other discoveries and contrivances.

Uncle Sam's Prize at Tien-tsin.

The official history of the seizure at Tien-tsin by United States marines of a quantity of gold and silver belonging to the Chinese government is given in the annual report of Brigadier General Heywood of the marine corps, which was published the other day, says a Washington dispatch. As has already been related, this treasure was valued at $376,000. Its value was appraised by an official board, and after proper formalities it was turned over to Kenneth F. Campbell, representing J. P. Morgan & Co., the New York bankers, in exchange for three drafts for an aggregate amount of $376,000. These drafts were forwarded to the secretary of the navy.

DUCK HUNTING SEASON.

Several Parties of Sportsmen Invade Minnesota.

SOME REMARKABLE KILLS MADE.

Extraordinary Scarcity of Wild Ducks Reported at Swan Lakes; Jacksnipe Said to Be Unusually Plentiful in the Northwest—Tests of an Old Theory.

Several parties of sportsmen have arrived recently in Minnesota for the duck and goose hunting.

Local sportsmen are all talking of the wonderful hunting to be found at Swan lakes, in the southern part of Minnesota, a couple of hours' ride from St. Paul on the Northwestern, writes L. L. Cavaller, the Chicago Times-Herald correspondent from St. Paul. Such scarcities of ducks have never been seen there before or in any other locality in this vicinity. They fairly cover the water they are so numerous. The birds appear to have been on their way down from the north in vast flocks when they encountered a warm current which brought them to a stop.

These lakes are about four miles from the station called Needle and were brought to public notice recently by the day's work of two of St. Paul's professional men who are not even regarded as fair shots. Two hundred and ten and 225 ducks respectively were brought home by these Nimrods. It was a record that staggered the oldest sportsmen, and straightway a trip was made to Swan lakes, where it was found that the picture had not been overdrawn.

A question that has always puzzled sportsmen was apparently well disposed of the other day. Hunters have held that ducks when wounded so they cannot fly will dive into the water and not return to the surface. A recent experience indicates that wounded ducks probably die from paralysis rather than by drowning, as is ordinarily supposed. In scientific works it is said that when the bird dives it grasps hold of grass roots under the water and either drowns or dies from its wounds in a few minutes, the death rigor of the jaws preventing the body from coming to the surface. This theory is probably correct as regards ducks dying from wounds, but that they must otherwise drown has been proved incorrect in this vicinity within a few weeks.

A sawbill was wounded and dived on being pressed by the dog. After swimming around for some time the dog took refuge on some rushes near by and refused to come when called. The hunter went to dinner and remained away at least an hour and a half and on his return found the dog still on the watch. As the dog insisted that the duck was there the hunter made a search for it, which occupied considerable time, as the grass was thick, with nearly a foot of water over it. When taken from the water, the duck was found to have a broken wing, but otherwise was not hurt, and it did not appear to be in the least exhausted from its long immersion. It appeared to have been in a trance.

The second case was on Sept. 25 last and was a spoonbill. This duck dived on being shot, the hunter waiting half an hour for it to come to the surface. He then went out and found it hanging to some moss just where it had gone down. Reaching after it and bringing it to the surface restored animation, and it was found that the bird was only slightly wounded.

In each instance the duck was under water longer than it could hold its breath, which is the ordinary method of water fowl when diving, and it would seem that nature has provided some means whereby they may live beneath the water for a considerable time if they remain perfectly quiet. It is possible the position they assume, the body being directly over the head, has something to do with their exemption from drowning, and it may be that their condition at such times may be suspended animation or what in a human being would be termed a trance state.

Jacksnipe hunters have found game unusually plentiful. Indeed so numerous are these birds that the market has become overstocked, and hundreds of dozens are going into cold storage. They are more easily shot than most other prairie fowl, for they are found in the main traveled country road in the neighborhood of pastures and swamps. Often they are found in flocks, but are difficult to get except they be taken singly, and this makes the jacksnipe an expensive bird and for that reason much more of a delicacy.

In recounting his experience with jacksnipe a well known St. Paul Nimrod says that he found himself in the center of a marsh covering four or five acres, over which there was from six inches to two feet of water. He had gone into the marsh to scare up some mallards that had dropped in there. Jacksnipe became so numerous that he abandoned all thought of the ducks and though he was obliged to use shot three or four times too large he remained there and kept up a continuous bombardment, while his dog was busy bringing in the birds that had fallen. He gives it as an actual fact that he shot off 52 cartridges, all he had with him, and that when the birds were counted they numbered exactly 52.

Iowan's Big Potato Crop.

W. T. Owings, a farmer near Cedar Falls, Ia., has raised from 14 acres of ground 3,000 bushels of potatoes, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. He paid $4 rent for the ground and at the present market price can realize $1,050 from his crop. This yield is about twice the average production.

DARING OF AN AMERICAN.

How Gunner Mitchell Captured a Chinese Standard at Peking.

Captain John T. Myers of the American marines, in his own story of the siege of Peking, told to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat's Peking correspondent, describes a daring feat of the American gunner, Joseph A. Mitchell, as follows: He says:

"All our men did excellently, but if there are to be any distinctions Mitchell and Daly are entitled to the honors. Mitchell is the gunner sent to handle the Colt gun, and he sure cut loose some. The Colt had a habit of cutting out, and I have seen Mitchell crawl out to it calmly under a galling fire and fix it.

From a new photograph. JOSEPH A. MITCHELL.

The gun was hit often, but Mitchell did not mind that. He is the man, too, who fixed up that old cannon we found and made ammunition for it. His greatest feat of daring was the capture of a black Chinese standard back of the British legation. He asked his companions to keep the Chinese back of their line of barricades with their fire, and, dashing across the clearing, he seized the flag. He had to fight the Chinese bearer for it, but when he pulled the flag toward him he rammed the pole into the Chinaman's stomach. The Chinaman let go, and Mitchell ran back to the British lines with his trophy. It was foolhardy, I suppose, but it's a fine on Mitchell's nerve.

"Daly is a New Yorker and a Bowery boy. He could not get fight enough to satisfy him. He volunteered for everything and was in on every fight that was going. Daly is a fighter."

JAPAN IN SEARCH OF IDEAS.

Traveling Commission Is Studying Architecture In the West.

Japan's efforts toward western civilization and methods take a new departure every day, says the London Daily Mail. The latest venture of the enterprising authorities of the Flowery Land is in the direction of architecture, a matter in which up to the present Japan has been particularly conservative.

It will be remembered that Crown Prince Yoshihito was married a short time ago amid universal rejoicing. It had been found that there is no place sufficiently magnificent to accommodate the royal couple, and it has therefore been decided to build near Tokyo a dwelling which shall rival in splendor anything existing in the east and possibly even surpass the royal palaces of Europe and the magnificent structures of America.

To achieve this object it was necessary that Japan's architects should see some of the buildings of the west, and accordingly Professor Toto Iwamura and Mr. Sano, the former a member of the Tokyo Academy of Fine Arts and the latter an architect in the employ of the Japanese government, have started on a tour with this purpose in view. After visiting various cities in the United States and Canada they have arrived at Toronto, where the public buildings were the object of their particular attention. It is expected that they will go to Europe.

A New Harness Device.

Horsemen generally are manifesting interest in an invention which it is claimed will stop any horse the moment he attempts to run away and gives the driver complete control over the animal. The trials with the attachment on the horse have proved successful in every case. The idea is simple and can be arranged in a minute to suit the rider or driver, says The Horseman. It is a single rein with buckle attachments. When in use, the rein is buckled under the crown piece and to the right of the bridle. Part of the rein is then brought under the horse's throat and through a drop ring on the left side of the bridle and is then drawn across the saddle to the carriage. As soon as the horse shows an inclination to bolt the driver pulls the rein, which shuts off the breathing of the animal and brings him to a walk. The contrivance should become popular with all horsemen.

New Flower at Paris.

Paris has gone into ecstasies over a new flower recently produced at the horticultural section of the exposition, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. The flower is called La Genereuse and is a species of China aster or Reine Marguerite, resembling a small chrysanthemum, but shaped like an ostrich feather. It has a great variety of color, some of the flowers being white, others rich purple, delicate mauve, old rose, pale blue and golden yellow. It yields no scent, but has become the fashionable fad of the hour.

NEW YORK'S BIG HORROR

Panic Caused by Explosion In Tarrant's Drug House.

GRAPHIC STORY OF EYEWITNESS.

"Death Is In the Air," Was Every One's Thought In the Maddened Flight—Explosion Followed Explosion—Scenes In the Crowded and Wrecked Restaurants.

The panic which followed the destruction of Tarrant's wholesale and retail drug store in New York by a series of terrific explosions and fire is graphically described as follows in the New York Sun by a participant:

Before the arrival of the first fire engine smoke was already pouring from a half dozen windows of the Tarrant building, and a thousand people were on the spot, with many thousands more running from all directions toward it. And numerous as was this crowd that came early to the scene there were many thousands more who, running eagerly to discover the cause of the first explosion, never reached it, because the second resounding detonation turned them swiftly backward and set them running madly and twice as rapidly back again. That first explosion was heard in many parts of the city, and from many parts of the city persons turned to run toward the direction from which it seemed to come. Even Wall street bankers and brokers heard it, and many, taking advantage of the fact that it was the noon hour, started for the scene. That second crash turned these in their tracks and started them hurrying back again from whence they came.

To those who succeeded in getting within several blocks of the center of trouble the cloak of the second explosion seemed like the "crack of doom." Fear drove reason out of every one's head, and it was a mob of madmen that struggled for many blocks around to get away from the scene of the disaster. What began in a wild rush for safety near the front of the crowd of spectators was increased by the second explosion to an absolute panic, in which men and women were knocked down and trampled upon even in the comparative open at the front of the crowd.

Those who arrived with the first engine saw smoke pouring from but few of the windows. These were on the second and third floors and, remarkably enough, were at the extreme ends of the building, those on the Warren street side being at the westerly end and those on the Greenwich street side at the northerly end of the building. To all appearances none of the other floors had yet been reached by the flames. With the rapidity that outstrips the chronicler, other windows higher up and on both fronts of the building were burst out from within. At once huge, compact clouds of purple and black smoke came belching from within, and in a moment flames of many brilliant hues followed.

A score of firemen raised a ladder from the middle of the street, because the widening of the elevated structure to accommodate the station platform at this point made it impossible to place one upon the sidewalk. A dozen firemen at once sprang up this ladder and clambered across the elevated tracks to the station platform. While this, the work of a few moments, was being accomplished the flames were in more evidence than the smoke and were darting forth in flashes of crimson, purple and kindred hues. On this platform, the westerly, or south bound, one of the elevated railroad, there were already crowded hundreds of persons, most of whom had made their way up from the street to get a better view of the flames. The opposite platform was similarly crowded. A south bound train was just discharging its passengers. Many dismounted to see the fire. This train pulled out, and as it did flames from the windows on the Greenwich street side shot out across the track and effectually barred the way to all other trains.

Now began a series of small explosions, so insignificant at first as merely to whet the curiosity of the crowd. But they increased in number, the interval between them became shorter, and each one grew a little larger and a little louder than the one before. The gushing smoke and flame began to pulse and quiver, and soon the impact of these numberless explosions began to be felt not only on the elevated platform, but on the street itself. By this time four fire engines and two trucks were upon the scene, and in the street were upward of 4,000 people. From the throats of many firemen came that weird, blood curdling cry which is raised at the danger of a falling wall. One fireman sprang to his engine and blew a sharp blast upon his whistle. The firemen upon the platform of the elevated structure began forcing the people backward to the stairs. Others were forcing their way upward, but that long, hoarse cry of the firemen sent them running back for safety. Those who could not get down the stairs rushed into the waiting room or ran to the southerly end of the platform, where the corner house seemed to afford protection.

Even then these crowds of curiosity seekers were moving at a snail's pace, seemingly half reluctant to leave the scene of danger. Then came the first explosion, the memory of which will live forever in the minds of those near at hand. With its first boom one-half of the crowd shrieked or shouted and started to run at top speed. Whether by the impact or from impulsive fear many fell to the ground and dozens were cast into cellars. Windows for blocks around were broken, and the fragments of them showered into the street. Following this came a hailstorm of falling debris that cut and bruised those it struck. The streets were instantly carpeted with fragments of wood, brick, iron and glass to the depth of an inch or more.

Never was such a panic as this seen at any fire in New York city. To the shrill cries of women and children were added the hoarse voices of men, also raised in this moment of fear. Frequently cab horses lift up their voices depended upon it. Those on the cross streets to the east and those in Greenwich street to the north and south ran blindly with many stumbles and in their fear struck at those near them with outstretched hands, being thus by that very act.

The first panic had another crowd of curious ones attracted from a distance by the first explosion. For a moment there was a clash and both forces to two directions. The fresher crowd had not yet gone two blocks when the second report came. At once the curious lost all curiosity and were seized with the same panic that had those whom they were fighting to pass. At once they, too, wheeled and fled, so that the streets for a quarter of a mile in every direction were filled with throngs of panic stricken fugitives. That second explosion seemed five times as large and loud as the first one, and coming when the fleeing crowd was getting its second wind and the curious on their way to the fire were convinced that the worst was over, filled the mob with a panic that was not short of madness.

To every one it seemed that what was left of the building after the first explosion must be now blown up. Yet the first one seemed capable of completing the building's destruction, so who knew how many more were to come worse and more destructive than either of these? So the whole neighborhood ran and, running, fought with one another with the fury of beasts. The fragments of the building were in the air. They fell on the rushing crowds. They caught the leaders and showered them with heavy missiles that cut faces and hands. It was the height of the panic.

Men, women and children were in the crowds fighting to get to the front, and it was the men that got there. The weaker ones fought to keep their feet. Women were thrown to the ground right and left. Persons fell at the edges of the mob, and few got any assistance. One woman in Murray street midway between Greenwich and West Broadway, running from the crowd, was overtaken and tossed off her feet. She fell three yards away and rolled under the heels of a team of truck horses. These began to prance in their terror and threatened to kick her to death. A truck driver ran to the horses' heads, and a clerk from one of the stores on the street extricated her. None stopped to learn if she was hurt. She, though sobbing hysterically, was apparently uninjured and would not be detained, but insisted upon running away again as soon as she was on her feet. Another instance was that of a little barefoot Italian lad who was struck by the clinched fist of a powerful man and thrown head over heels down a cellar way. The missiles kept falling for ten minutes. They were like spurs to those they struck, inciting them to nerver efforts. Other crowds poured from every building in the neighborhood. Employees ran fatherless and heedless to the street.

The district has in it many restaurants. From these the lunchers also fled, leaving their hats and uneaten dinners behind them. After the first explosion many had resumed their seats, but the second detonation drove them frantic. Waiters joined in the mad rush for the doors, and in Smith & McNeil's on Greenwich street and in Noakes' on Park place not a soul was left after the second explosion. Another restaurant still nearer the scene is that known as Simmons', on the north side of Murray street, half way between Greenwich and West Broadway. It suffered most. All the back windows in the upper stories were broken, and a centerpiece in the dining room fell fortunately into the aisle. The guests and even the waiters thought the explosion was somewhere in this building. Two of the waiters—Alonzo, said to be 50 years old, and Jacques, who weighs 330 pounds—ran for the first time in many years as fast as old age and the flesh would allow them.

It is necessary to have been one of this crowd to understand the causes of the panic that filled their mind. All of the crowd within view of the fire were naturally facing it when the first big explosion occurred. What they saw was a sudden expansion of the purple clouds of smoke, which enveloped all the building above the first floor. What they heard instantaneously was the loudest detonation that ever shook the lower portion of Manhattan Island. That was the terror. It seemed that this whole building must have gone in the air and would at once fall for blocks around in fragments big enough to kill. The sensation of the immensity of the explosion was not so much its deafening effect as the feeling all over the body of the immediate compression of air. When the second explosion followed, the crowd was already half convinced that the worst must be over. They were totally unprepared for the second explosion, which was five times as loud and great as the first and which did the bulk of the damage. The fact that it was stronger and greater impressed those of the crowd, who by this time had reached points farther away from the center of trouble, and each one felt that maybe there was death in the air above his head. Fully a hundred men talking it over afterward said that at the time each had but one thought, and that was: "Is this my death, or shall I be lucky enough to escape?" Many also said that they would never in their lives succeed in forgetting the sensation of that moment.

If the man does not stop the cough the cough stops the man; stops his appetite, his sleep, his pleasure and his work. So called "cough remedies" sometimes relieve but they don't go deep enough to cure. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures coughs and diseases of the respiratory organs perfectly and permanently. It stops the cough. It heals the lungs, stops the hemorrhage, if the lungs are bleeding, and by purifying the blood and increasing the action of the blood-making glands enriches every organ with the good blood which alone will make a good body.

"My husband had been coughing for years and people frankly told me that he would go into consumption," writes Mrs. John Shiferman, of No. 425 39th Place, Chicago, Ill. "He had such terrible coughing spells, we not only grew much alarmed, but looked for the bursting of a blood vessel or a hemorrhage at almost any time. After three days' coughing he was too weak to leave the room. The doctor did him no good. I stated the case to a druggist, who handed me a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. My husband's recovery was remarkable. In three days after he began using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery he was up and around, and in two more days he went to work. Two bottles cured him."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure Biliousness. They produce permanent benefit and do not re-act on the system. One is a gentle laxative, two a cathartic dose.

AIRSHIP THAT FLIES.

COUNT VON ZEPPELIN'S MACHINE SAID TO BE A SUCCESS.

Has the Day of Aerial Navigation Arrived?—New Airship a Monster in Size—Built of Aluminium and Combining Lightness and Strength.

If Count von Zeppelin, the German inventor of the latest airship, really has done all that is accredited to him by the press dispatches, he is one of the greatest inventive geniuses of the century. By all accounts his airship sails either with or against the wind, is dirigible, is under the control of its

VON ZEPPELIN'S AIRSHIP STARTING.

manager and is capable of making great speed. If these facts be verified by further experiment and assured by the future successful working of the balloon, the day of aerial navigation has arrived. At all events, Count von Zeppelin's airship has certainly hastened the day.

The Von Zeppelin airship is a huge affair, more than 400 feet in length and over 40 feet in diameter. It is cylindrical in shape, with pointed ends, and built of aluminium, covered with canvas. All the metal work of the airship—that of the interior framework and of the two cars suspended from it—is of the new metal and combines lightness and strength to an incredible degree. The motive power for the balloon is furnished by two Daimler motors, each of 16 horsepower, one in each car, and they furnish enough power to drive the construction at a high rate of speed. The lifting of the airship is provided for by the enormous quantity of hydrogen which it contains, and its steering apparatus consists of five rudders, four of which control its lateral direction and the fifth its ascent and descent. The body of the vast airship consists of 18 compartments, which contain 17 distinct and entirely separate gas chambers. Their separation obviates the danger of the menacing of the balloon through leakage of the gas from some of them.

The inventor of the marvelous airship is an old man about 65 or 70 years of age. He has gained much military renown in his native land and attained the rank of lieutenant general. He has given to the cause of aerial flight many years of earnest research and study and all his fortune. It will interest Americans to know that he gained his first experience of balloons in this country, while serving as military attaché during our civil war.

Close Resemblance.

"So your name is Dorothy. Well, Miss Dorothy, do you know that you are the perfect image of your papa?"

"Oh, yes! I am often taken for my papa."—Harlem Life.

Well Trained.

"Pattilla, you ought to take more pains with your letters to Myrtilla."

"Nonsense, pa. If she can read her own writing, she can read mine."—Indianapolis Journal.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

...ISH DOGS OF CONSTANTINOPLE, WHICH SWARM BY HUNDREDS IN THE PUBLIC STREETS.

The dogs of Constantinople have a far from enviable reputation. Dogs are bad enough in any city when left to go loose and unwatched, but when, as is the case in the capital city of Turkey, they swarm by hundreds they are the most nuisances imaginable.

They have, however, great faith in human nature, and generally lie down in the middle of the streets, which are always crowded, and never get out of the way or get run over either.

Once upon a time a certain sultan proposed to send all the dogs away to a distant island, but the people raised such objections that he had to desist from his purpose.

SCULPTURED BY MICHAEL ANGELO—PERHAPS.

As it is now 400 years since the great sculptor Michael Angelo first astonished the world in which he dwelt by the wonderful work of his enchanted chisel, the statement that a long lost work of his has recently been discovered may well be received with incredulity. Yet the claim is made that the sculptured "Witch" depicted in this illustration, or at all events its bust, was mainly the product of his hand, though the head, or a portion of it, may have been done by one of his pupils.

There is such strength and beauty in this old, wizened witch that, although the statue was at one time offered as a "bust after Michael Angelo" and bought by a collector as such, when the critics came to examine it they were unanimous in the opinion that it was the work of the master. This theory the present owner evidently shares, for he has refused an offer of £70,000 for his masterpiece, and refuses, in fact, to set any price upon it.

BUDDHA AND THE BABIES.

There are many idols in China representing the great Buddha, but the favorite one with the women is that shown in this illustration, representing him with his lap full of babies. It is set up in an old monastery at Canton,

and the building is usually thronged with women praying for long life, wealth and, above all, for numerous children, particularly boys, that they may be honored by their husbands.

The role of baby tender is an unusual one with the sacred and lofty Buddha, whose temples, mainly in ruinous condition, are scattered over the length and breadth of the country.

The OLD CIDER MILL.

YOU can have your tinted claret *and* your wines both old and rare.
You can have your sparkling champagnes if you will;
As for me, I have a yearning for *the* cider mill that's turning
And producing joy and sunshine in the shade *of* Martin's mill.

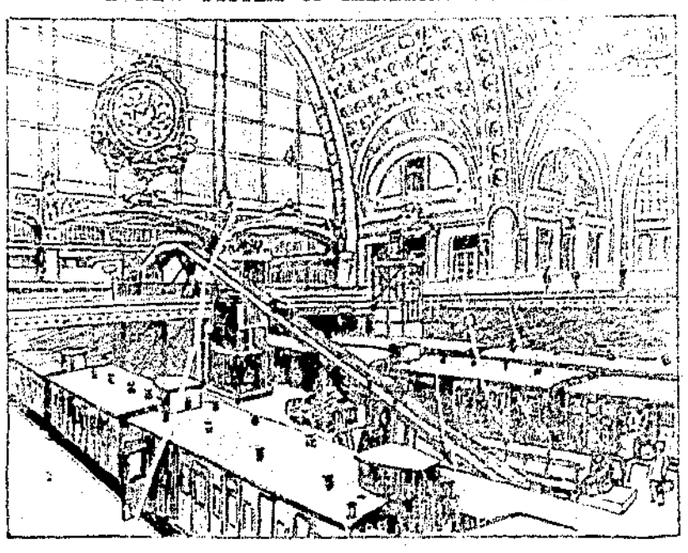
Oh, the old cider mill,
Standing close beneath *the* hill,
Where we passed so many hours with a straw held in the foam:
I can see it plain as day,
Tho' it's many miles away,
'Tis a bright *and* golden mem'ry *of* my boyhood's country home.

I CAN see the old horse treading. I can hear *the* grinding cogs.
I can see the juices running down the cheese:
I can see a youngster, kneeling with a sweet, contented feeling.
With a straw poked in *the* liquid, such a thirsting to appease.

O luscious cider mill,
You are turning, turning still,
Two hundred miles divide us, *and* regret steals in today:
But if I had a straw
That would reach you I would draw
And draw until I fetched you in *the* good old fashioned way.

JOE CONE.

A NEW SYSTEM OF HANDLING LUGGAGE.

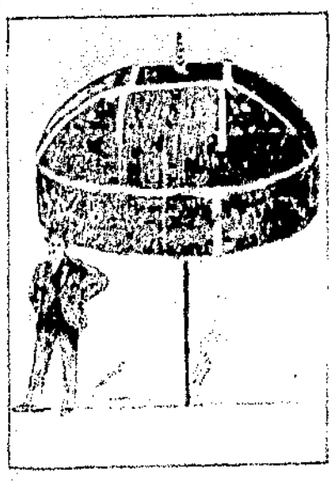


It is generally conceded, even abroad, that the American system of checking luggage, as opposed to the English and European practice of "dishing"—marking trunks and valises with "pasters" and leaving the travelers without anything by which to claim their portable possessions at the railway's charge—is a century ahead of all others. But any one who has seen the vast piles of luggage in a station during the rush of summer or winter travel and noted the comparatively slow progress in handling will appreciate the new system inaugurated in the great railway station just opened in Paris. As the luggage leaves the train it falls upon a "tapis roulant," or moving platform, something like the "movable sidewalk," which is kept in motion by the same electric plant that furnishes the lights.

These electric luggage carriers run side by side in opposite directions and deposit their freight upon small horizontal platforms, whence it is conveyed to distributing tables, according to a sequence of registration in a large room close to the place of exit.

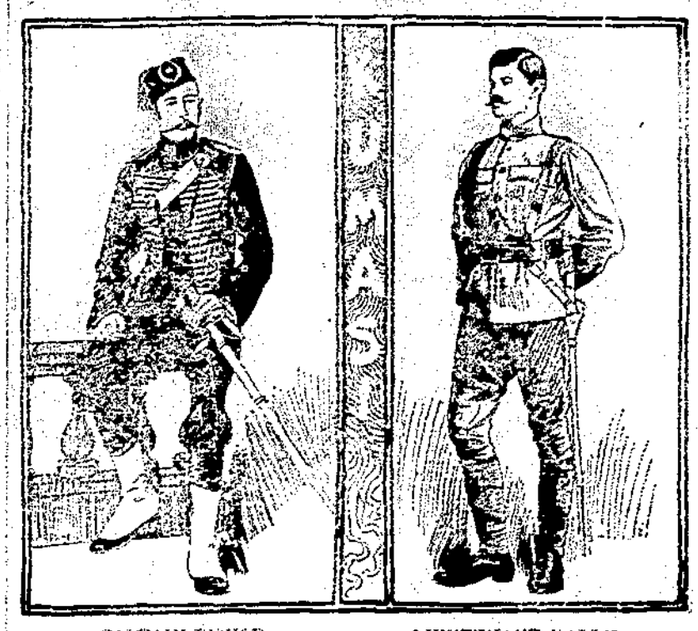
THE KING OF ASHANTI'S UMBRELLA.

The recent relief of Kumasi, the capital of Ashanti, seems to mark the fact that this last little war was the fifth Anglo-Ashantinese between it and the British. The first was in 1824, when Sir C. McCarthy and five of his command were killed, the commander's skull being afterward rimmed with gold and used as a drinking cup by the kings of Kumasi for 18 years. Forty years later the second war like



wise ended in disaster, and in 1873 Lord Wolseley had a narrow escape from King Coffee. But the doughty British general captured some valuable plunder, and among it was the royal umbrella used on occasions of state by King Prempah, who is now in exile in Liberia.

TWO HEROES OF THE KUMASI EXPEDITION.

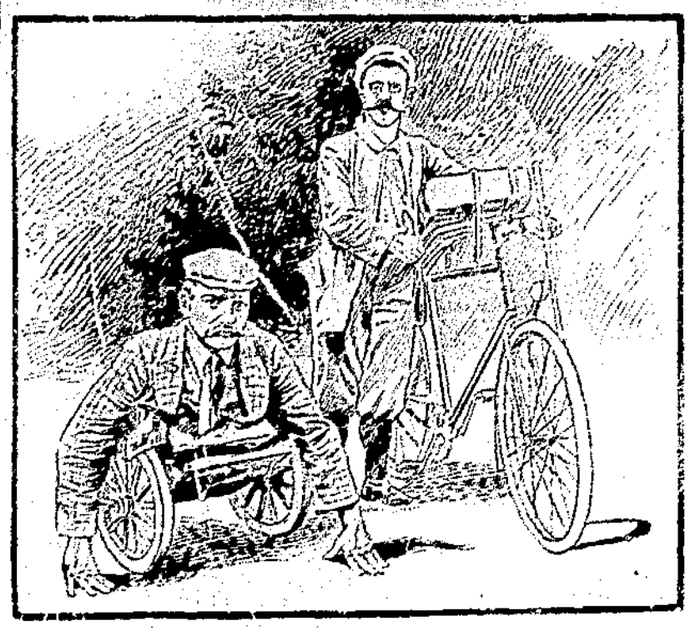


CAPTAIN BISHOP. LIEUTENANT RALPH.

The real heroes of that ill fated Kumasi affair were not, it seems, either the governor who provoked the insurrection of the natives by stealing their sacred golden stool, or the commander of the expeditionary rescue force. They were the two young men—Captain F. E. Bishop and Lieutenant Ralph—who were left in command after the governor and the bulk of his force had escaped. With only one other white man—Dr. Hay—they were left to withstand a siege by thousands of howling black demons, together with 175 Houssa, or native troops, but one-fifth of whom were fit for duty.

The men were barely strong enough to man the fortifications when the siege commenced, and if the blacks had attacked in force they could easily have massacred the whole garrison. Starvation and pestilence soon decimated the little body of defenders, until half their number had succumbed, and the living had not strength enough to bury the dead.

LOOK OUT FOR THE LEGLESS GLOBE TROTTER.



Certain fads are contagious, say the Parisians. Globe trotting seems to be one of them. The latest to attempt to trot around the world, without any "trotters" to trot on, is an Austrian tailor, who started out from Vienna without a cent in his pocket. At last accounts he and his companion had reached Paris and were meditating crossing the channel to England and then continuing on a journey around the world.

Not only was this man without a cent to bless himself with, but he was also without legs, and he made his hands take their place. Strapped into a peculiar sort of a velocipede, with pneumatic tires, he has wheeled himself along at the rate of about 12 miles a day, and has covered the distance between Vienna and Paris—about 650 miles—in 53 days.

This plucky tailor's name is Johann Haslinger, and his only complaint is that his hands, through constant use, have become more like feet, the skin of the palms being as thick as that on the soles of an African rhinoceros.

COUNT ZEPPELIN, THE AERONAUT.

Count Zeppelin, the inventor of the great flying machine that made two record breaking trips across Lake Constance in July and October this year, though a general in the German army,

is no stranger to the United States, having served in the civil war, when he made the first balloon ascent.

He also fought in the Franco-German war, where he distinguished himself by his balloon reconnoissances; but more recently he has been attached to the staff of the king of Wurttemberg. It is said that he has already expended nearly $60,000 on aerial experiments, but in his latest venture he was backed by a syndicate with a capital of $50,000. He is 62 years old and has been engaged in ballooning since he was 40.

THE GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA.

The present governor of Jamaica is Sir Augustus Hemming, who had a very limited experience before he went out to assist the Jamaicans in recovering their island. He was a great

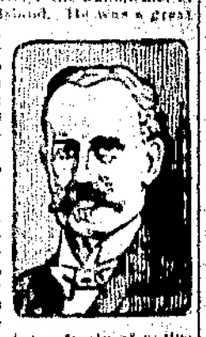
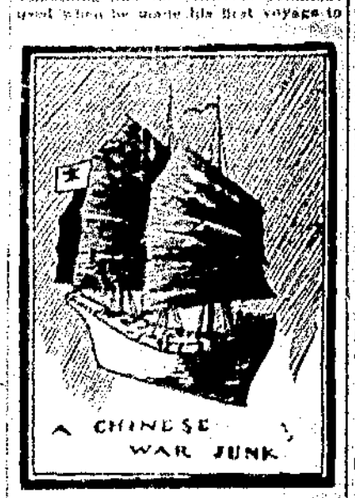


figure in that center of colonial affairs in London known as Downing street. He is of years old, a famous cricketer in spite of his age and as merry as a boy. The tropical climate generally takes the vigor out of one, it is thought, but of a man in control of his health and does not drink too freely of native liquors is not more likely to break down than in temperate climates. The former governor of Jamaica, Sir Henry Blake, now in Hongkong, who spent many years in tropical countries, including six or seven in Jamaica, has always enjoyed robust health.

A CHINESE WAR JUNK.

One of the obsolete forms of sea craft to which the Chinese still cling with affection is the war junk, shown in the illustration. It is picturesque, but clumsy, with flat bottom, square bow and high pointed stern, in shape something like the caravels Columbus used when he made his first voyage to



America. The sails are usually made of matting, while the rudder is large and is lowered to a level with the keel when in deep water.

These junks are roomy and comfortable and not by any means so clumsy as they appear, for in the hands of the Chinese pirates, who once scourged the coast of China, they were often effective in aiding them to accomplish their nefarious designs.

ENGLAND'S MINISTER TO CHINA.

Sir Ernest Satow, the new appointee to the Peking mission in place of Sir Claude MacDonald, is a man of an altogether different

stripe from the ordinary diplomat. He may, being what he is known in England as a nonconformist, like sympathies with the missionaries and mission work, it is thought, will be of service to those who have suffered in China from religious persecution, and his long career in the diplomatic service, extending over 26 years, is a guaranty that his work will be well performed. He has served in Siam, Uruguay, Morocco, Japan and China and is known as a trained statesman and as an all around man of affairs—a good man for the place.

Emigration from Hungary has assumed unusual dimensions lately. During one month 15,591 passes were issued to emigrants.

A Measure of Merit.

Marion Citizens Should Weigh Well This Evidence.

Proof of merit lies in the evidence. Convincing evidence in Marion. Is not the testimony of strangers, but the endorsement of Marion people.

That's the kind of proof given here. The statement of a Marion citizen.

Mr. J. E. Sexton, carpenter, of 1301 east Center street says: "I had an attack of typhoid fever and took a large quantity of medicine. Whether it was the effect of this or of the disease I do not know, but my kidneys began to bother me. I had pain in the small of my back, could not lift anything, and the action of the kidney secretions was too frequent. Going to W. H. Fogg's drug store I procured Doan's Kidney Pills and after taking them the troubles ceased, my back became strong and the kidneys regular and normal. There has been no recurrence in the six months which have elapsed since I took Doan's Kidney Pills."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

Hundreds of lives saved every year by having Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil in the house just when it is needed. Cures croup, heals burns, cuts, wounds of every sort.

Flatulence is cured by Beecham's Pills.

LOCAL TIME CARD

ERIE RAILROAD

For New York, Chicago, Cleveland and St. Louis. Use this table to get all information from E. H. Chamberlain, agent, Marion, Ohio.

CITY DEPOT.

West.	East.
No. 5, *12:00 am	No. 10, *11:50 pm
No. 18, 3:28 pm	No. 6, *1:05 pm
No. 2, *11:50 pm	No. 20, * 5:00 am
No. 24, *11:30 pm	No. 28, * 8:05 am
No. 81, 7:00 am	

No. 14 leaves Marion Junction, 5:30 p. m. Carries passengers to Bucyrus.

No. 1 runs to Marion Junction only.

No. 18 carries passengers both to Meadville, Pa., and Chicago, Ill., only.

Nos. 87 and 85 (local) run between Galion and Dayton City.

No. 16 runs to Jamestown, N. Y., only.

Baggage will not be carried on trains Nos. 10 and 14.

N. and R. RAILROAD.

Leave.	Arrive.
No. 1.. 7:30 am	No. 13.. *8:15 am
No. 5..*10:25 am	No. 7.. 5:30 pm
No. 11.. 2:45 pm	No. 9..*12:50 pm
No. 9..*11:50 pm	No. 87.. 12:00 m

No. 83, local, 12:55 pm.

No. 13 carries passengers without change to Chicago.

Nos. 10 and 12 run between Bucyrus and Marion Junction only.

* Daily. Nos. 87, 85, 14, 1, 5, 83 and 12 daily except Sunday. No. 16 daily except Monday.

BIG FOUR.

In effect, Sunday, May 20, at 5:30 p. m. Eastbound. Westbound.

Eastbound.	Westbound.
No. 35.. 10:58 am	No. 11.. 6:15 am
No. 2..* 3:25 pm	No. 19.. 10:37 am
No. 16.. 7:07 pm	No. 3..*11:20 am
No. 18.. 10:05 pm	No. 35.. 4:23 pm
No. 54..* 2:45 pm	No. 55..*11:30 am

* Nos. 2, 54, 3 and 55 daily except Sunday.

Hocking Valley

South.	North.
*No. 29.. 5:35 am	No. 31.. 6:55 am
*No. 33..10:15 am	*No. 33..10:15 am
No. 21.. 1:33 pm	*No. 35.. 4:20 pm
*No. 39.. 7:05 pm	*No. 37.. 9:40 pm

* Daily.

Trains enter Union depot Toledo and Columbus.

THE COLUMBUS SANDUSKY & HOCKING RAILROAD

C., S. & H. R. R.

Time table in effect Sept. 30, 1900.

From Marion to

Columbus and Delaware	7:10 am
Sandusky and Bucyrus	9:10 am
Zanesville and Shawnee	12:09 pm
Cincinnati and Dayton	12:09 pm
Columbus and Delaware	12:09 pm
New York and Philadelphia	5:40 pm
Kenova and Norfolk	5:40 pm
Columbus and Delaware	5:40 pm
Sandusky and Bucyrus	1:20 pm
Bellevue and Sandusky	7:10 pm

All trains daily except Sunday.

R. A. Jayne, Gen. Pas. Agt.

E. M. Beale, agent.

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TONSILINE
Is a perfect family remedy for Sore Throat, Diphtheria—Some Throats ... Quinsy quickly yield ... not slow and tedious in its
CURES
but gives almost instant relief. Tonsiline is entirely harmless. It stands alone as a remarkable and modern cure for
SORE THROAT
and all similar troubles.
25 AND 50C AT ALL DRUGGISTS
THE TONSILINE CO. TOLEDO, O.

The Lewis Grocery.

Barrel Salt.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Retail..... $1.25 per bbl.
Wholesale price on 5 bbl. lots or more.

Buy your winter's supply now.

R. T. Lewis & Co.
Opposite Court House.

MICA AXLE GREASE

Makes short roads.
And light loads.
Good for everything that runs on wheels.
Sold Everywhere.
Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

For Social Drinking
there is no liquor that will give the pleasure and satisfaction of our
HARVARD RYE.
The best judges pronounce it a fine article. Doctors say it is as good as a medicine, and all say it is as good as a beverage. Tell us your opinion. In quarts or pints (delivered), 50c pint, $1.00 quart.
The Kentucky Liquor Co.
137 N. Main St. Phone 1030.
LOUIS GOLDBERG, Manager.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets
the remedy that cures a cold in one day

Oppenheimers'
Corner Main and Church Streets.

Blue Beaver overcoats.....$5 00
Blue or brown meltons.....$8 00
Thibet cloth, raglan cloth, cheviots, chinchilla.....$10 00 up

We claim our 50 cent underwear is far superior to the usual kind sold for that price.

Have you seen those corduroy pants we retail at $4.50. We also have cheaper ones.

S. Oppenheimer, Jr.
MANAGER.
MAIN AND CHURCH STREETS

IN COMMON PLEAS

Sarah Bowers Petitions the Court To Grant Her a Divorce from Her Husband.

ALLEGES FAILURE TO PROVIDE

Also Claims That Her Husband Deserted Her When She Was Ill and Allowed His Daughter To Assault Her—A Petition in Foreclosure Filed by French Crow.

Sarah Bowers, by her attorneys, Kenfield, Durfee & Scofield, Friday filed against James Bowers, her husband, a petition asking for divorce on the grounds of gross neglect of duty and extreme cruelty.

The petition alleges that the defendant is a railroader and earns large wages, yet refuses to provide for the plaintiff, and that he deserted her at one time when she was ill. He also allowed his oldest daughter to assault her one day when she, the plaintiff, was ill.

The petition avers they were married March 22, 1899.

French Crow, by his attorneys, Crissinger & Guthery, Friday filed in common pleas court a petition in foreclosure against Eliza Holmes, Washington Holmes, the Marion Building, Savings and Loan Company, Charles H. Wiltsie, Nettie C. Krause and Marsh & Wilgus, alleging that he has a note against Eliza and Washington Holmes for $300, with interest at eight per cent. from December 22, 1898, which is now due. The note was secured by a mortgage on lot 1029 in Hazen & Kling's addition to Marion. The other named defendants claim to have interests, which it is asked they be compelled to set up or be forever barred. The usual foreclosure proceedings are asked for.

In the same matter Nettie C. Krause voluntarily filed an answer and cross-petition, by the same attorneys, setting up a claim of $23.85, which it is asked be paid according to its priority. The cross-petition also asks that the property be sold.

The Birdsell Manufacturing company, by its attorneys, Scofield, Durfee & Scofield, Saturday filed in common pleas court a petition against Ellsworth E. Coate and Mrs. Belle Walker, lately doing business as Coate & Walker, and Thomas F. Landergan, alleging that, February 3, 1900, the said firm of Coate & Walker by contract became agents of the plaintiff for Marion county and were to give a monthly account of all business transacted, and in case the business was disposed of or they ceased as agents, the goods then in their hands were to be surrendered to the plaintiff. Coate & Walker sold out to T. F. Landergan. All the defendants have been asked to make a settlement, but have refused, hence a judgment of $358.17 is asked against them as that is the value of the goods in their possession which have been unaccounted for.

In the matter of the Marion Building, Savings and Loan company against Elizabeth Gutman, and others, Dr. J. G. Selter, a defendant on his own motion, by his attorney, G. E. Monser, Saturday filed an answer and cross-petition, setting forth a judgment of $22.50, with costs, which it is asked be paid according to its priority when the property is sold.

Christopher H. Miley, by his attorneys, Crissinger & Guthery, has filed in common pleas court a petition against John Miley, and others, charging that he is seized in fee simple as an heir-at-law of Michael Miley, deceased, of the undivided one-seventh of eighty acres in Prospect township, partition of which he seeks.

In the matter of Delilah J. Osborne against Andrew J. Hipsher, the defendant, by his attorney, Crissinger & Guthery, Saturday filed in common pleas court a motion to have the plaintiff separately state and number the causes of her petition.

In the matter of Elizabeth Rush against William Rush, the plaintiff, Saturday, filed a demurrer to the defendant's answer, setting forth that the accounts mentioned in the answer are barred by the statute of limitation. A reply was also filed in the same matter, making a general denial of the answer.

John J. Hankey, by his attorney, J. G. Monser, Monday filed in common pleas court a petition against Henrietta Klopman and Amanda Strouse, a Caledonia firm doing business as Klopman & Strouse, alleging that they owe him $155.11, for which he asks judgment. It is further alleged that Henrietta Klopman secretly carried away a part of the partnership goods, and it is asked that she be compelled to account for the same.

A motion for a receiver was also filed in the same matter.

In the same matter the defendant, Henrietta Klopman, by F. M. Shumaker, her attorney, also filed an answer and cross-petition, alleging that the other defendant converted to her own use goods belonging to the firm. It is asked that she be compelled to account for what she took and also that a receiver be appointed.

In the matter of John J. Hankey against Klopman & Strouse, the defendant, Strouse, by her attorneys, Crissinger & Guthery, Tuesday filed in common pleas court an answer and cross-petition, making a general denial of the allegations contained in the plaintiff's petition and asking that the goods be sold, and she be given such amount as be found due her.

John Pommert of Caledonia was Tuesday appointed receiver in the matter of John R. Hankey against Klopman & Strouse, by Judge Young, with power to take possession of and sell and dispose of the property and chattels of the firm. His bond was placed at $500, which was furnished.

HAPPILY MARRIED

Are Mr. James Uncapher and Miss Ellie Mayfield.

Mr. James Uncapher and Miss Ellie Mayfield were married at Cleveland last Wednesday afternoon. The fact of the matter was kept secret until Monday when the contracting couple made it known to their friends.

The groom is one of the best known young farmers in the county. He owns a large farm just south of the city, and has a wide acquaintance over the country. The bride was a resident of the southern part of the county until eight years ago. Since that time she has been a resident of Cleveland.

Mr. and Mrs. Uncapher arrived here Wednesday evening and are now at their home just south of the city. Their friends are offering the happy couple congratulations on their happy union.

SUNDAY NIGHT

Mrs. Katherine Augustine Dies at the Home of Her Son-in-Law.

Mrs. Katherine Augenatine died at the home of her son-in-law, Mr. Geo. Kiefer of 344 east George street Sunday night at 7 o'clock. Mrs. Augenatine has been a long sufferer from dropsy, which caused her death.

The deceased was seventy-four years of age, and was a devout member of the Lutheran church. Besides Mrs. Kiefer, another daughter, Mrs. Sarah Bohner of Owen, is left to mourn her death.

Funeral services were held at the Kiefer home Tuesday at 1:30 p. m.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT

Is Suffered by George Marlow at the Steam Shovel Works.

George Marlow, an employe of the Marion Steam Shovel company, met with a painful accident Monday at the works. A channel iron, weighing about two tons fell on him. The heavy weight struck his legs just below the waist, but no bones were broken. The joints of both limbs and the muscles were bruised and ruptured.

The injured man was removed to his boarding house on Davis street and Drs. A. and H. S. Ilhu were summoned, and dressed his wounds.

PETERS MATTER

Is Filed in the Supreme Court of Ohio Saturday.

The matter of Allie Peters against Richard C. Peters was filed in the Ohio supreme court Saturday by C. E. Monser and E. B. Finley, attorneys for Mrs. Peters.

A Good Thing.

German Syrup is the special prescription of Dr. A. Boschee, a celebrated German physician, and is acknowledged to be one of the most fortunate discoveries in medicine. It quickly cures coughs, colds and all lung troubles of the severest nature, removing, as it does, the cause of the affection and leaving the parts in a strong and healthy condition. It is not an experimental medicine, but has stood the test of years, giving satisfaction in every case, which its rapidly increasing sale every season confirms. Two million bottles sold annually. Boschee's German Syrup was introduced in the United States in 1868, and is now sold in every town and village in the civilized world. Three doses will relieve any ordinary cough. Price 75 cents. Get Green's Prize Almanac. For sale by W. B. Foye.

Mrs. Nettie Clark Dead.

Probate Judge Burke received a telegram last Monday from the Columbus State hospital stating that Mrs. Nettie Clark, colored, of this city died there Sunday night. She was formerly Miss Nettie Jones.

Farmers' Institutes.

Farmers' institutes will be held in 1901 as follows:

Caledonia, January 9-10; Marion, February 6-7; Waldo, February 13-14. George W. Stoller of Marion is the secretary.

The Northwestern Ohio Teachers' association, with which the teachers in the local public schools are identified, will hold a meeting at Mansfield on Friday and Saturday, November 30 and December 1. Special rates for the teachers have been secured over all roads entering Mansfield.

E. Wentz has purchased the feed barn known as the Dallas ten-cent barn on north Prospect street. Mr. Wentz has already taken possession of the place and will add a livery stable.

Energy all gone? Headache? Stomach out of order? Simply a case of torpid liver. Burdock Blood Bitters will make a new man or woman of you.

Born, Sunday night, to Mr. and Mrs. Kelley Mount of Bellefontaine avenue, a son.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. Price 25 cents.

THE CITY FATHERS

They Hold Quite an Interesting Meeting at Their Chamber in the County Building.

LARGE CLAIM ORDINANCE PASSED

Willow and Bradford Streets Are To Be Extended—Sidewalk Assessment Ordered Paid Back—George Street Assessments Ordered Paid—Water Company Communication.

The eve of a great presidential election did not deter the city council from holding a meeting Monday evening and transacting all of the business reported upon by the committees. Every member of the council was present. The four Democratic members were a little late in getting in, but they were in high glee over their rally when they took their seats, and just at 7:30 o'clock Mr. Odaffer rapped the gavel.

After the roll call and reading of the minutes by City Clerk Beaty the business of the evening was taken up. A resolution was introduced by the street and alley committee authorizing the city clerk to advertise for three weeks that the assessments on the alley paving had been completed and were on file in the office of the city clerk. The resolution was adopted.

The petition from the property holders in the vicinity of Willow and Bradford streets to have both streets extended was read again, and the reading was followed by a resolution authorizing the city solicitor to prepare an ordinance authorizing the extension on the recommendation of the street and alley committee. The resolution was adopted with Schrock voting against it.

The residents of Bryan street and Fairview avenue petition for a four foot plank sidewalk. The street and alley committee reported favorably upon the petition, and a resolution was adopted authorizing the construction of the walks as prayed for in the petitions, after a suspension of the rules and passing the resolution to its third reading.

The matter of repairing the sidewalks opposite the property of J. G. Lether and H. True, where trees had been removed, was referred to the street and alley committee.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the city clerk to refund to C. F. Huberman the amount assessed against him on his sidewalk on south Main street.

Claim ordinance No. 11 was adopted. This is the largest claim ordinance that has been paid by the present council. The electric light bill, water works bill and a number of other large claims were paid.

The finance committee was granted further time in reporting on the excess assessments on certain properties that had been placed in its hands for adjustment.

Estimate No. 2 on the George street sewer, amounting to $344.08 was allowed Kelly & Company, and ordered inserted in the claim ordinance.

The contract between the city and H. Hoyles for the construction of the sewer on Oney avenue and along the alleys on either side of north Main street between George and Mark streets was accepted. Also the bonds to complete the work and to relieve the city from damage. On Oney avenue the bond was fixed at $1,500 and on the alleys at $1,000 each. The Oney avenue sewer is to be completed by December 1, 1900, and the alley sewers by April 1, 1901.

W. E. Scofield, receiver of the Marion Water company, and Edward H. Cowan, superintendent of the company, notified the council by communication that the company had accepted the report of the committee on fire department and water works of the location of the fire hydrants and the water extensions. After some discussion it was moved that a record be made of both the report of the committee and the communication from the officials of the company.

Council then adjourned.

Western Rates Reduced.

Greatly reduced one-way and round trip second class rates will be in effect from Chicago via Wisconsin Central railway, to points in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia each Tuesday during October and November.

For detailed information inquire of nearest ticket agent, or address
Jas. C. Pond, Gen'l Pass. Agent,
Milwaukee, Wis.
Wed. S. yk'y 181 1 15

Married at Prospect.

Mr. R. H. Reed, night clerk at the Reber House, and Miss Jessie Rowland of north State street were married at Prospect Monday evening.

On Wednesday, November 14, Abner B. Miller will offer at public sale at his farm residence, one and one-half miles south of Scott Town, all his farm implements and stock. Five horses, eleven cattle, eighty sheep, hogs, corn, hay and implements will be sold to the highest bidder. 1-wk

Thirteen new electric lights, each of 2,000 candle power, have been placed in the new Steam Shovel foundry building, and the other buildings will be lighted equally as well. The structures will soon be ready for occupancy.

Robinson's catarrh remedy is sold by Heberman & Sharpless, Marion, Ohio, and Long's drug store at Richwood. Try it. 18-wk-1y-c

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Salter of Silver street Sunday night.

ADVERTISED LETTERS

Remaining in the Local Postoffice at This Date.

The following is a list of letters remaining uncalled for in the local postoffice:

Adams, A.; Beaty, Lawson; Badgley, Melford; Day, Amanda, (colored); Elliott, J. W.; Eggers, Martin; George, Percy Gray, Earl; Gibbens, Louisa; Horner, Fred; Hill, Newark; Holtzman, L. M.; Kinney, Jos.; Learce, Geo.; Lippincott, P. B.; Lape, Chas. W.; Rogers, Bruce (2); Smith, James L.; Stafford, J. H.; Davis, Mrs. Hill; Gay, Miss Bell; Hollycross, Mrs. Annie; Martin, Mrs. Geo.; Scoville, Mrs. Margaret.

J. B. Fisher, P. M.

FOR THREE YEARS

Trustees Are Elected by the Local Y. M.C.A. Monday Night.

The annual election of trustees occurred at the Young Men's Christian Association Monday evening. Messrs. L. B. McNeal, E. K. Cline, G. W. King, B. D. Stoops, F. E. Guthery, S. G. Kleinmaier and J. F. Last were elected to succeed themselves for the term year term ending November, 1903. Mr. Frank S. Kelly was added to the board as a new member and is to fill the vacancy made by the death of Mr. T. H. B. Beale, whose term would have expired in November, 1902.

AT EPWORTH PARSONAGE

Mr. Braley and Miss Ensminger Are Married Friday Evening.

Mr. William Braley and Miss Mabel Ensminger, both of this city, were united in marriage at the Epworth M. E. parsonage by Dr. A. E. Smith at 8 o'clock Friday evening.

Good Advice.

The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from dyspepsia and liver complaint. More than seventy-five per cent. of the people in the United States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effects, such as sour stomach, sick headache, habitual costiveness, palpitation of the heart, heartburn, water brash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the stomach, yellow skin, coated tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, etc. Go to your druggist and get a bottle of August Flower for 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you. Try it. Get Green's Prize Almanac. For sale by W. B. Foye.

Advanced on Docket.

The matter of the Marion County Agricultural society, and others, against Albert Reber, and others, executors of Thomas V. Reber, deceased, now pending in the supreme court, was advanced on the docket Thursday, on the motion of Harry N. Quigley, attorney for the defendants. This will make the matter come to a hearing much earlier than it would otherwise.

Quietly Married.

Mr. Arthur Jerue and Miss Katie Carr were quietly married last Saturday evening at the home of the officiating minister, Rev. J. A. Sutton of La Rue. Both of the young people reside south of Agosta, and are quite well known in that vicinity.

No matter how long you have had the cough; if it hasn't already developed into consumption, Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup will cure it.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Myers of south State street Monday morning.

Money to loan on farm property at 5 and 6 per cent. for five years. See Fred W. Peters. 42-wk-tf

Anybody Could Hit It in the Dark.

Justice took the bandage off her eyes, laid aside her sword, seized a bow and quiver of arrows and started out briskly for a hunt.

"What are you going to do with those toys?" asked Wisdom.

"I am going to shoot Folly as it flies," answered Justice.

"My dear child," rejoined Wisdom, "you will need a Gatling gun."—Chicago Tribune.

To See Herself.

Mrs. Given—Isn't Mrs. Loudleigh rather ostentatious about her charitable works?

Mrs. Roasten—Ostentatious! I should say so. Why, that woman would like to have a pier glass over her mantle of charity.—Baltimore American.

A Doubtful Vote.

"Who're yez goin to vote fer?"
"How do Oi know. Me mother-in-law is fer Bryan, an me woife's a McKinley man."—New York Journal

OUR TROTTERS ABROAD

Captain Tuthill Talks of Harness Racing In Austria.

RULES ARE STRICTLY ENFORCED.

No Complications About Austrian System—Horses Are Handicapped by Their Record—Great Interest Taken in Breeding From American Stock—Fine Demand For Our Trotters.

Captain B. H. Tuthill of Goshen, who took several trotters to Austria late last winter and had his first experience on the European trotting tracks, was in New York recently. He is so enthusiastic about the Austrian system of racing and the character of the horses in that country that he will take charge of consignment of American trotters to Vienna in February or March, says the New York Sun. On his first trip last February he took over Royal Baron, 2:04½, by Baron Wilkes; Carrie Shields, 2:12½, by Loyal Test; Belle J., 2:11, by Ben Johnson, a sensational mare in 1896; Queen Forrester, 2:05¾, by a Hyperion; Pearline C., 2:12¼, by Boy Wilkes, and Robert Lee, 2:18½, by Abdallah. There were several others in his European stable which he had sent over at different times.

"My first season on the Austrian tracks has converted me to the system of racing in vogue there," he said to several horsemen who had inquired about the success of his trip. "In the first place, there are no complications about it. They have first class rules, and there is far less trouble and friction between the officials of the club, the owner, driver and the public than there is under our system. The entrance fee is only 2 per cent of the purse. Entries close at the time specified, and no additional entries are taken no matter how high an owner may stand. Fifteen minutes before a race is called a man may scratch his horse, and 1 per cent of his entrance money is returned, so that the risk is very light compared with our system. Then, too, wheels are not assessed an additional percentage as they are here. Every race is conducted on the straight edge plan. Trainers and drivers are aware that no excuse will be accepted for lagging.

"The first bell rings ten minutes before a race is called and every horse named to start must be on the track within that time, for the second bell rings on the dot and the gates are shut. Any horse not on the track then is not only barred from starting, but the owners are fined two guilders, about $2.80 in our money, and I did not see a horse fined during my stay there. The race is started on the time announced. By their system of starting all the tedious scoring, which detracts so much from the interest of racing in this country, is avoided. They are not standing starts, according to the pretty general belief in this country, but each horse at his station is kept turning on a trot, and when they are all on their stride, faced in the right direction, the judge presses a button and bells at each station are rung simultaneously. A driver may go from a standing start if he so elects, but he will get the worst of it, and few, if any, ever attempt it.

"Each horse is handicapped according to his record, by distance instead of weight. For instance, a horse with a record one second faster than another is put back about 20 yards. It is the best system I ever saw. Then, too, instead of long drawn out races, as in our heat system, every race is a dash, at whatever distance it may be made, and spectators are not annoyed waiting for an event to be decided. All the leading citizens, from royalty down to the most humble subject, take the keenest interest in the races, going to Vienna from every corner of the empire to attend them. They will back their opinions too. It is interesting to see titled society women as well as those lower in the social scale on a hunt for tips before each race.

"Great interest is taken in breeding from American stallions and mares, and they now have fine 2 and 3 year olds that are called 'inlanders.' The name is also applied to the produce of mares taken from this country in foal. In order to further encourage systematic breeding, the trotting clubs give five races for 'inlanders' to one for any other class, and the purses are about double. The stake races for 'inlanders' are as good as our grand circuit stakes. Another thing insisted upon is that horses must go on a trot, and no hitching or breaking is tolerated. A horse doing either of these things is disqualified, and 'kicking' is useless. Expulsion over there is quite a serious matter. There is no way for an expelled horse or driver to get back. The officials of the Vienna Trotting club are most hospitable and as pleasant a lot of men as it has ever been my good fortune to meet. In conducting their meetings they live strictly up to their rules, and no man in the empire, no matter how powerful he may be, can induce them to swerve a hairbreadth from them.

"Yes, I had a most successful trip. I won 14 races up to the 1st of July, when I went to the Paris exposition. I sold Royal Baron to an Italian for $10,500, and, by the way, horsemen in Italy are also taking a great shine to the American trotter. Belle J. I sold to a resident of Vienna for $5,500. The balance of my string I sold to different parties in Austria. I got $1,500 for Carrie Shields, $2,500 for Queen Forrester, $2,500 for Robert Lee and $2,000 for Pearline C.

"There will be a great demand for American trotters in Austria, in my opinion, for many years to come, and good ones will command long prices."

ROWLES' FOOT FORMS.

Hanan Shoes
—FOR—
MEN AND WOMEN.
THE BEST ON EARTH.
C. C. Bowles & Co. Phone 1102

Wholesome Groceries.

Have You Learned

about Court & Schneider's Groceries yet? Let's get acquainted. Groceries worth your while.

COURT & SCHNEIDER,
QUALITY GROCERS.
Phone 177 115 S. Main St.

HEADLEY'S DRUG STORE.

WHEN THE

Boy Comes

and he is from Headley's you know he brings you only the best and purest drugs

J. W. HEADLEY

The West Center Street Druggist.

A Perfect Jewelry Store.

Diamonds!

ALL SIZES.
ALL PERFECT.
ALL PRICES.

EMERALDS, RUBIES, SAPPHIRES

Rings and Brooches,
Loose or Mounted.
Reliable Goods Only.

M. NELSON & SONS.
The East Center Street Jewelers.

Old Style Bond, London Court Stationery,

in white and in blue tint, good quality and very pretty paper. Price 35c per box. Other box papers 10 to 50c. Up-to-date stationery at

Masonic Block
STRAYER BROS., DRUGGISTS.
EAST CENTER STREET.

Vail has a pretty Ryland head in water colors, price $5
Come and see it whether you want to buy or not.

VAIL'S ART STORE.
E. Center St.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

)O EMOTION

etrayed by Mrs. Van Liew, Charged with Foul Murder.

BSOLUTELY STOICAL

r Control of Herself Since Her Incarceration Is Remarkable.

ACKNOWLEDGED LEADER

the Social Life of the Village of Van Wert, Possessed of a Magnificent Home.

RROUNDED BY LOVING FRIENDS

r World Is at a Loss To Know What Could Possibly Have Impelled Her To Commit the Crime of Which She Is Accused—The Defense Will Be Either an Alibi, or, If That Breaks Down, Insanity.

Van Wert, O., Nov. 15.—Mrs. Van ew, who is charged with the mur r of Alice Hammel, betrays absolutely no emotion and bears her confement with a stoicism that is remarkable. She was the undisputed ader in Van Wert polite circles, her sition as the wife of an officer of e of the richest banks in this sec n of the state gave her the opportunity to direct, and her talents abled her to retain her scepter. Her me is the most palatial in the coun , a splendid big brick mansion built an entire city square and surrounded by giant shade trees. She had rvants at her command, and no one, t even Miss Hammel, the dead girl, sputed her sway. With her wealth rs. Van Liew entertained often and vishly and her guests came from any miles around. She was not a urch woman, nor was she prominent any of the women's clubs. She was pular, although occasionally offend some by the exercise of her ability rule.

When Mrs. Van Liew was arrested the charge of murder Sheriff Webster consented to her fitting up her ll in any way she saw fit. She has r meals served from the sheriff's n table. Most of the time she nds sewing.

Only twice has she referred to the me with which she is charged. hen first arrested she said: "If I re given a half an hour I could ove my innocence." Again last ght when Sheriff Webster bade her od-night she said: "What have they t me locked up here for? I never id anyone any harm in my life."

During her confinement, which dates om the death of Alice Hammel, Mrs. an Liew has had few callers. Aside om her husband and daughter, Mrs. ia McFaddel, her only visitors have en a few members of the Order of e Eastern Star, of which she is a ember.

Under the laws of Ohio anyone conicted of murder by poison is guilty of murder in the first degree. The fact hat poison is administered the statute nalders proof of premeditation. This, owever, is the first case ever tried in his or any other state in which the oison was hurled into the victim's ce. To this charge there can be but wo defenses, one is an alibi, the other nsanity. The state, however expects he alibi theory first, when, if broken own on that, the defense will fall back upon the dernier resort, insanity. Mrs. Van Liew's attorneys are fighting for every moment of delay they an secure. At the time of her death, Miss Hammel was secretary of the Home Guards, a local insurance society, and a devoted member of the Presbyterian church. She was idolized by the poorer classes, who had frequently reason to bless her for her kindly acts of mercy.

John Van Liew, husband of the accused woman, is most devoted and faithful to her in her trouble. He is at the jail early in the morning, and is a frequent caller during the day. He is short all expressions or sympathy, however, and maintains a deep reserve.

Complications have arisen, which will lend spice to the trial. The circumstances that caused the bringing in of the indictment were the finding of a chloroform bottle on the lawn surrounding the home of Miss Alice Hammel. The poison that caused death was sulphuric acid, which was thrown from a small tin bucket. After the acid was thrown, the thrower dropped the bucket and ran. The chloroform bottle was near the tin bucket, dropped, it is supposed, in the hurry to get away. The chloroform bottle was full when found. Both poisons, it is claimed, were bought by Mrs. Van Liew. The state's attorneys have a surprise which they say will be sprung at the trial. They admit that no motive has been found for the act, but say they have other convincing proof which they refuse to divulge.

Miss Hammel worked as a copyist for three years in the office of John Van Liew, when he was county clerk. No hint of jealousy, it is said, was raised until the public began looking for a cause, when it was charged that Mrs. Van Liew had thrown the acid.

The motion to quash the indictment will be heard Friday if Judge Mooney comes in from St. Marys in time to hold court.

NOT SERIOUS

Is the Illness of the Czar Who Has Typhoid Fever.

Vienna, Nov. 15.—News of the czar's illness with typhoid fever caused much excitement in the Russian colony here, while the present indications are that the czar's case is a light one, there is considerable anxiety felt concerning the result. Nicholas has never been strong. He not only has the taint of tuberculosis in his blood, but has been threatened several times with a mental malady, the exact nature of which has been kept a secret. Since the troubles in China broke out the Czar has been closely occupied with affairs of state. It is likely that he has been overworked, his condition inviting the attack of fever.

The czar and his family have been sojourning for some weeks at the imperial palace at Livadia in the Crimea. That is where the czar's father died.

The imperial family went to Livadia because of the expectation that the czarina will shortly be confined.

The imminence of this event increases the anxiety over the czar's condition.

FIVE AMERICANS

Are Crucified in Turkey for Alleged Revolutionary Plotting.

Vienna, Nov. 15.—Five Armenians, by name Bedros, Hofenun, Daragoglu, Ghulfhemian and Garbassan, said to be from New York, were arrested recently at Dianbekir, Turkey, for alleged complicity in a revolutionary plot. All of the men possessed documents of American citizenship, which the local officials confiscated.

In an effort to extort confessions from the Armenians, they were crucified as a mockery on their christianity, ropes being used instead of nails. They hung for three hours, then, when they continued silent, were cut down and thrown into prison. Their friends are preparing a protest to the Turkish government.

GENERAL WHITE

Turns Up at Grand Rapids To Face the Music.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Nov. 15.—General Wm. L. White, late quartermaster general of the Michigan national guard, who has been absent for a year because of alleged complicity in the $53,000 military steal, arrived here last night from Chicago. He refused to tell where he had been or what his plans were for the future.

President Wm. H. Anderson of the Fourth National bank, President Amos Musselman of the board of trade, and five other prominent business men will go to Lansing to sign his bail bonds. It is said that he is to plead guilty and then receive pardon or commutation of sentence from Governor Pingree before the latter's term expires.

SLOWLY SINKING.

Unless Senator Davis Improves Today He Cannot Recover.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 15.—Senator Davis is slowly sinking and unless there is a decided change for the better today he cannot survive the week. An early official report today is of a hopeful nature, but the family and friends of the senator have been told to expect the worst. It was said today that he had slept well during the night and took considerable nourishment.

A bulletin issued this afternoon says the senator's pulse is stronger, but admits that he has been delirious. This is the first time such an admission has been made.

TO CARLSBAD

Richard Croker Will Go To Recoup His Failing Health.

New York, Nov. 15.—When Richard Croker sails from this country Saturday for Europe he will at once go to Carlsbad for the benefit of his health. The strain under which he has been since his return home has shown its effects in his general health, which is not robust. Croker's friends do not know when he will return to this country. Croker said yesterday afternoon that he might give out a statement on political conditions before he sails for Europe, though he did not know as it was necessary for him to say anything.

TWO WILL GO

Root and Griggs Will Retire from Cabinet March 4.

SECRETARY OF WAR

Feels That His Health Is Such That He Cannot Retain His Portfolio.

THE DUTIES TOO ARDUOUS

Attorney General Griggs Retires from Mr. McKinley's Official Family

FOR PECUNIARY REASONS ONLY

He Will Return to His Private Law Practice and, Like Root, Has Already Notified His Colleagues of His Intention To Leave Them—No Steps Have Yet Been Taken Looking to the Selection of Successors.

Washington, Nov. 15—It is learned from an authentic source that Secretary Root's health will not permit him to remain at the head of the war department during President McKinley's second term.

A fact not before made public was admitted by one of his cabinet colleagues today, is that the recent operation undergone by Mr. Root was to remove the fifth carbuncle from which he has suffered, each being a little more virulent in character than the preceding one. His present visit to Cuba was made necessary by the condition of his health which again threatened to become seriously ispaired.

Root has been compelled reluctantly to admit that the work of the war department is too hard for him, and he has informed both the president and his fellow members of the cabinet that he will be compelled to relinquish his portfolio at the end of his present term. He had hoped to retain his position at least till the insurrection in the Philippines had been suppressed and the islands placed wholly under civil control.

Attorney General Griggs has also decided to retire from the cabinet. He is comparatively a poor man, and has held his position at a considerable personal sacrifice from a pecuniary point of view. He will return to his private law practice after March 4, and has already notified his colleagues of his intention.

With these two exceptions President McKinley has succeeded in persuading all the members of his present cabinet to remain with him during his new term of office. No steps will be taken towards the selection of successors to Root and Griggs until after the leaders of the party have assembled here, and the president has had an opportunity to secure their views.

THE FUNERAL

Of Marcus Daily Is Held at New York at Noon Today.

New York, Nov. 15.—The funeral of Marcus Daily, the dead millionaire copper king of Montana, took place at noon today in St. Patrick's cathedral. Archbishop Corrigan officiated, assisted by Father Lavelle and Bishop Glendell of Montana. The services were simple and unostentatious, which fulfilled the wishes of the dead man.

Daly's family and many friends and business associates attended the obsequies.

The pallbearers were John B. Haggin, John W. Mackay, Henry H. Rogers, Wm. L. Bull, Hugh J. Grant, John A. Sullivan, president of the Catholic club; Hoemer V. Parsons, vice president of the Wells Fargo company, and Wm. Scallon, Mr. Daly's attorney at Butte.

After the services at the cathedral, the body was taken to Greenwood cemetery and placed temporarily in the John W. Mackay vault pending the decision of the family upon a place of burial.

UNEXPECTED

Is the Result of the Introduction of a Machine at a Funeral.

New York, Nov. 15.—Undertaker Wm. J. McDebe of New Brunswick, New Jersey, purchased recently an automobile catafalque designed to operate in church aisles which are too narrow for pall bearers. Yesterday he introduced it for the first time at the funeral of Wm. Tighe. The result was not all that the undertaker could have desired. When the pall bearers reached the church vestibule they were told to deposit the casket upon the self-propelling catafalque. They did so and the undertaker pressed a button which set in motion an invisible motor. The catafalque began to move toward the altar and the mourners and nearly everyone else in the church began to move toward the exits. Several persons cried out in terror as they ran into the street. It was some time before the undertaker and priest could convince the congregation that the catafalque was a harmless affair and bring them back into the church.

HE IS SHORT.

Ex-Clerk of Hancock County Shy in His Accounts.

Findlay, O., Nov. 15.—The disappearance of Presley E. Hay, former clerk of courts of Hancock county, has made public the charge that there is a shortage in his official accounts. Hay was clerk for three terms and candidate for a fourth, but was defeated at election. His successor recently took office, and reports that a shortage of from ten to fifteen thousand dollars has developed, which sum, he says, may be further increased. The court has been cognizant of the charge for some weeks, but the matter was hushed up in expectation that Hay's wealthy brothers in the West would make up the shortage, which they have not yet done. Hay has disappeared and his whereabouts are unknown. He was one of the most prominent politicians in the county.

Says She's a Witch.

Bucyrus, Nov. 15.—Elizabeth Recker has brought suit in common pleas court against Levi Recker, for divorce. The plaintiff claims that the defendant accuses her of being in league with the devil and that she is a witch.

A Big Blaze.

Geneva, Ill., Nov. 15.—Fire last night totally destroyed the plant of the Appleton Manufacturing company. It started in the paint shop. The loss is $250,000. The company manufactured farm machinery.

HOTEL ROOM

Reveals a Mystery to the Police of City of New York.

A DOCTOR OF THE CITY

And a Handsomely Dressed Woman Are Found Dead on the Floor.

WOMAN'S IDENTITY UNKNOWN

Robbers at Boston Carry Off a Safe in Broad Daylight—It Is Full of Valuables—New York Man Tries To Kill His Family, but Only Succeeds in Killing Himself—A Headless Body Found—Poisoned Tablets.

New York, Nov. 15.—A mystery which may conceal a double murder, or a murder and suicide was revealed this morning when Dr. Christopher P. Ahlstrom, a physician of 12 west Sixty-Fifth street, and a handsome, well-dressed woman, whose identity has not been established, were found dead in a room of the Hotel Boulevard, at Broadway and Sixty-Seventh street. Gas from the open valves of a heating stove filled the room, and the indications were that the couple had been asphyxiated.

The physician was identified by papers found on his person. There was no indication that poison had been used.

The woman, a tall, handsome brunette, expensively dressed and with jewels on her fingers, was recognized as a visitor at the doctor's apartments. It is believed she was a rich patient of the doctor. Ahlstrom's body was found on the floor. The woman's body, partially disrobed, lay on the floor. It appeared as if she had made an attempt to reach the door and failed.

Dr. Ahlstrom and the woman went to the hotel at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. They had drinks in the restaurant, and then the couple went to a room on the third floor, the doctor registering as "John Mullen and wife." Both seemed in good spirits.

A little more than a year ago Dr. Ahlstrom's wife died under circumstances which led to an investigation. The investigators found that Mrs. Ahlstrom had died of natural causes.

The woman who died with the doctor may belong in Chicago. A valuable seal skin cloque marked "Marshall, Field & Company, Chicago," was found in the room.

The information secured by the police today points strongly to murder and suicide. Rudolph Noel, a waiter at the Hotel Boulevard, stated to the police that Dr. Ahlstrom almost had to carry the woman up stairs. He thought it strange that she should have become nearly helpless on two drinks. The police believe that Ahlstrom drugged her with cocaine, a half emptied bottle of which was found in the room. The dead woman's lips were slightly blistered. The police further believe that Ahlstrom, finding that the woman had been given too much cocaine endeavored to revive her. Failing in this he realized that he must escape by flight or suicide. The latter course he accepted and turned on the gas.

Very Nervy Job.

Chicago, Nov. 15.—Thieves with wagons marked "Chicago Telephone company" yesterday stripped six miles of copper wire from telephone poles, a dozen policemen attaching no suspicion to their doings. They began operations at Thirty-Second street and Fortieth avenue and worked north until noon. In the afternoon they went back to Thirty-Second street and took all the wire south to Forty-Third street. The wire is valued at $1,100.

A Bold Robbery.

Boston, Nov. 15.—A bold daylight robbery occurred some time yesterday when the rooms of David Morse, 18 Lowell street, were broken into and a safe weighing 300 pounds and containing over $3,000 worth of diamonds, with watches and other jewelry was taken out bodily and carried away. No clue to the thieves.

Had Been Drinking.

New York, Nov. 15.—Larrar Dorn, aged sixty, killed himself at his home last night by swallowing carbolic acid. He tried to induce his wife to die with him, and when she refused he attempted to force the acid down her throat. Their daughters, Anna and Sophie, twenty-nine and twenty-five years old, respectively, attempted to separate their parents. Dorn became enraged and dashed some of the acid on both of the girls. Anna will probably lose the sight of her right eye and Sophia is severely burned about the head and arms. Mrs. Dorn was not badly injured.

Dorn died after drinking a big dose of the drug. He had been drinking heavily.

A Headless Corpse.

Mishawaka, Ind., Nov. 15.—Oscar Myers of Vicksburg, Mississippi, was beheaded in a mysterious manner while riding on a Grand Trunk train last night. The headless corpse was found on the tracks at midnight. Myers' father was hanged some time ago in the South.

By Poisoned Tablets.

Burlington, Vt., Nov. 15.—Mrs. Melvina Prunier, a well known resident of this city, is lying today at the point of death as a result of eating poisoned tablets administered to her by an unknown young man, who posed as an assistant to the woman's physician, Dr. Lyman Allen. The mysterious stranger said Dr. Allen wanted her to take one every fifteen minutes. Mrs. Prunier followed instructions and was soon writhing in agony. The tablets, it is supposed, contained arsenic.

Mrs. Prunier received a verdict of $16,000 last January against Lillian Ash for the alienation of her husband's affections. There is considerable mystery in the case, as no motive can positively be ascribed for the poisoning. The police are looking for the strange young man.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

Prince Tuan and General Tung Fuh Siang Head a Revolt.

London, Nov. 15.—A dispatch to the Central News from Shanghai says that according to Chinese reports Prince Tuan and General Tung Fuh Siang have raised the standard of revolt in Kan Su province in the Northwestern part of the empire.

Deprived of Rank.

Shanghai, Nov. 15.—A imperial edict received here yesterday, Wednesday, orders that Princes Tuan and Chwang be deprived of their rank and offices, and handed over to the imperial family for close confinement pending the decision regarding their punishment.

The Ministers Agree.

Peking, Nov. 13.—via Shanghai, Nov. 15.—The ministers have agreed on practically all the main points of settlement, and the collective note to be addressed to the Chinese plenipotentiaries will be ready within ten days.

IN COSTA RICA

Fire Insurance Companies Will Not Be Allowed To Do Business.

New Orleans, Nov. 15.—As a result of the recent devastation of Port Limon, Costa Rica, by fire, the Costa Rican president, Ygleslas, has issued a decree the like of which has never been known before in any country, or at any period in the past. Holding the recent Port Limon fire to have been the work of men who were over-insured, the presidential decree positively prohibits any fire insurance company from doing business in Costa Rica.

A Generous Gift.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 15.—It is announced that Andrew Carnegie will donate $2,000,000 for a polytechnic school building here to adjoin the library donated by him. H. C. Frick has given a building valued at $30,000 to the Kingsley House charity.

UNANIMOUS

Are Women of Chicago in Their Denial of Charges

MADE BY MR. FALLOWS

That Thousands of the City's Fair Ones Are Given to Drunkenness.

SCOPE AND VIGOR OF DISSENT

Is Pronounced and Comes from Women of Prominence in Social and Professional Life.

PECULIAR THEORY IS ADVANCED

By the Chicago Officials To Account for the Carnival of Crime Which Is Being Indicted on the Windy City. They Say It Is the Result of the Colonization of Voters for the Recent Election.

Chicago, Nov. 15.—Bishop Fallows has brought a storm about his ears by the publication of a paper written by him in which he makes assertions and cites quotations to the effect that Chicago women used an alarming and increasing quantity of liquor and that "thousands of Chicago women, including many of high social standing, have been and are resorting to the Keeley cure and other treatments to free themselves from the drinking habit."

Bishop Fallows discusses the "awful social danger of such a condition" and urged the activity of the Women's Christian Temperance union and the Keeley Rescue league in the investigation and amelioration of the condition.

The bishop is now being confronted by a chorus of indignant denials. The denials vary in the vigor and scope of their dissent, but denial is unanimous. Women of prominence in social, public and professional life alike flatly deny the premises of Bishop Fallows, the consensus of opinion being that they have no substantial basis.

Bishop Fallows founded his article on statements made in the Prohibition Hand Book and a report of the Women's Keeley Rescue league issued in Chicago two weeks ago.

A Peculiar Theory.

Chicago, Nov. 15.—The police are advancing a peculiar theory in connection with the present carnival of crime.

"Six weeks before election," they say, "so-called leaders of both political parties were busily engaged in the importation of tramps and hoboes from the surrounding towns, and even from larger cities where votes could be spared. These men were housed in flats and lodging houses at the expense of the respective political parties and were fed and given small sums of money until election day, when they were sent to the polls to cast their votes as the leaders commanded.

"Hundreds of these men were colonized in this manner before election and were pampered in a small way until their votes were cast, and then turned loose to shift for themselves. They must do something to live and, as most of these hobos and tramps never did an honest day's work, they take to robbery, hence to the prevalence of crime at this time."

From Ear to Ear.

Chicago, Nov. 15.—Dr. George E. Phillips, for whom the police were looking to answer to a charge of having caused a woman's death by malpractice, was found Wednesday in a lying-in institution on the North Side. When a detective made known his mission he was attacked by six young women, who scratched his face, tore his clothes and pulled his hair for several minutes. He managed to free himself and placed the doctor under arrest. As the prisoner was being taken from the house one of the young women, it is believed, passed him a butcher knife. Soon after being placed in a cell Phillips was found with his throat cut from ear to ear. The knife was lying by his side.

An Immense Factory.

New York, Nov. 15.—A Wall street news bureau sent out the following Wednesday: "We are informed that a company has been organized with $10,000,000 capital to build at Pittsburg a factory in competition with the National Tube company, to manufacture products similar to those made by that company."

FRENCH STAGE FAVORITES WHO ARE COMING.

The great Bernhardt and the inimitable Coquelin are on the ocean heading for America. They are coming for an extended tour of this country and will be seen in the principal American cities.

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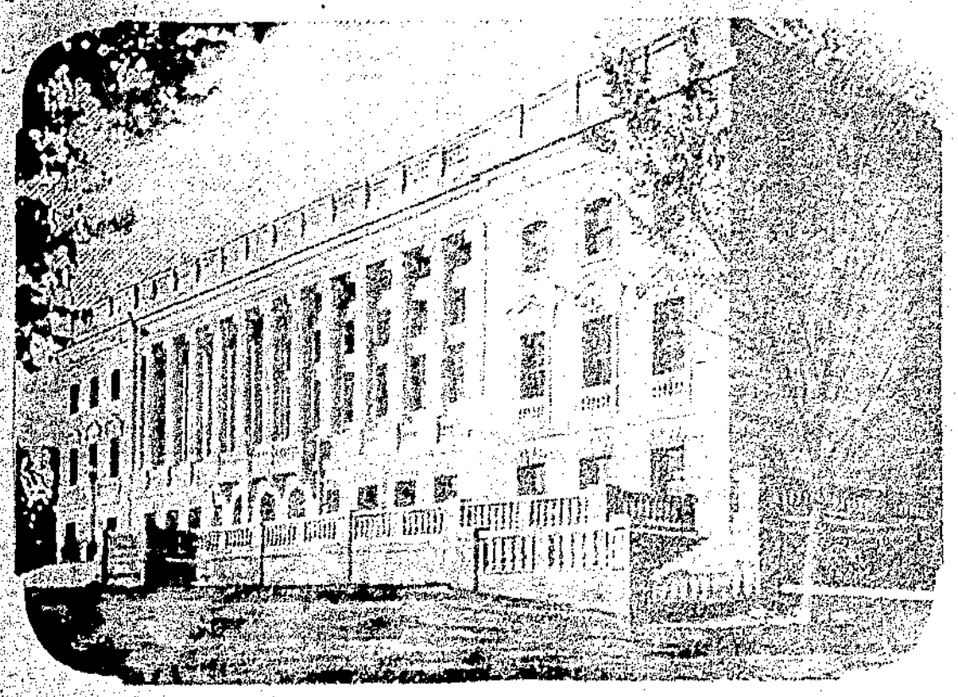
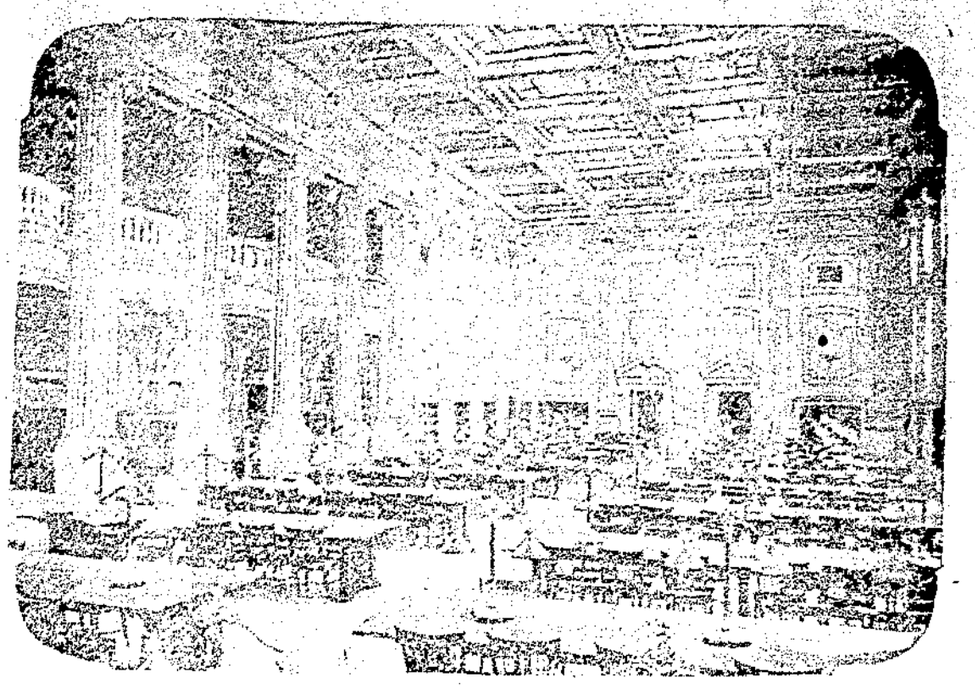
Some Pictorial Phases of the World's News.

THE NEW WISCONSIN HISTORICAL LIBRARY BUILDING.



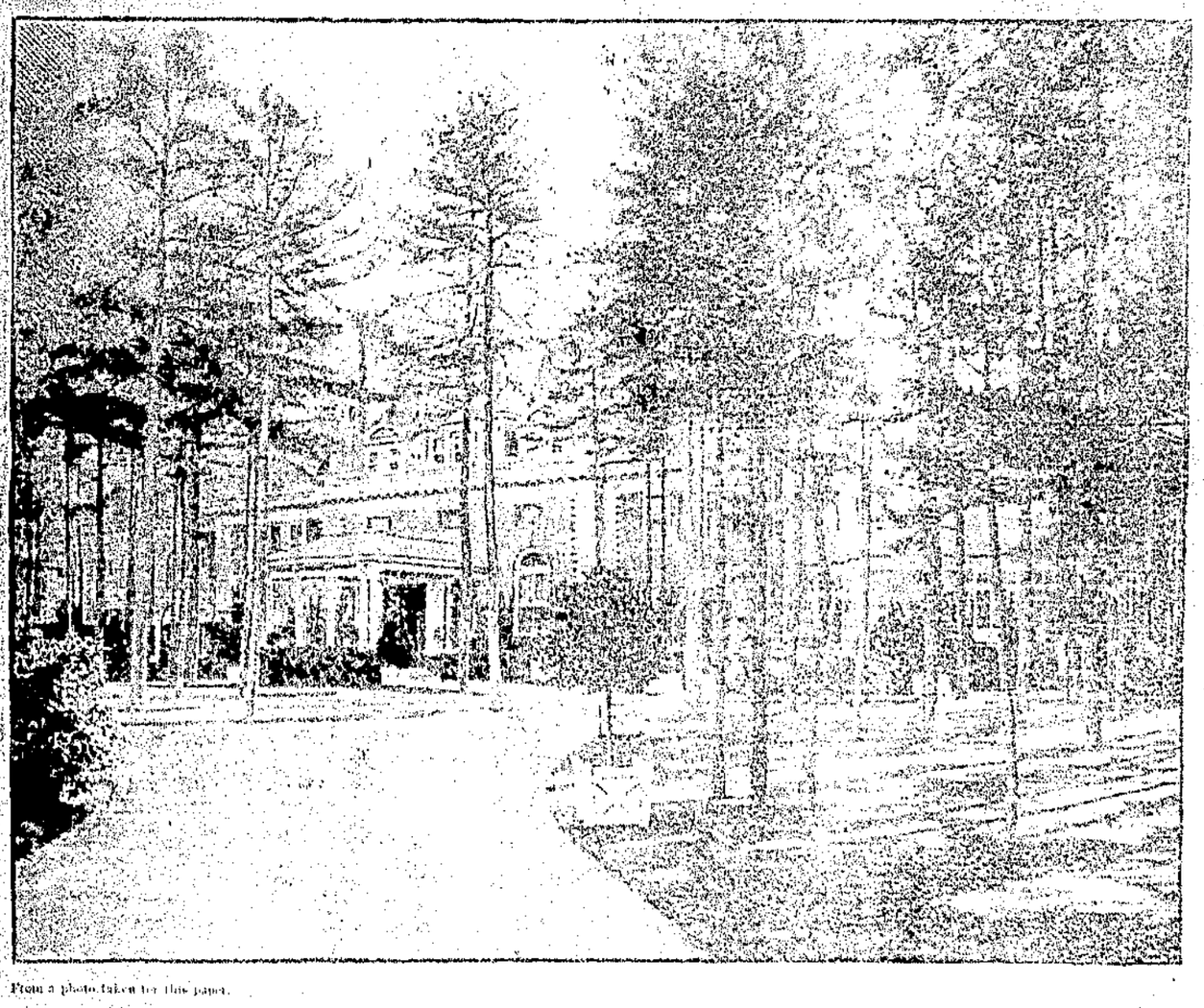
From photo taken specially for this paper.

A View *of the* Main Entrance.



From photo taken specially for this paper.

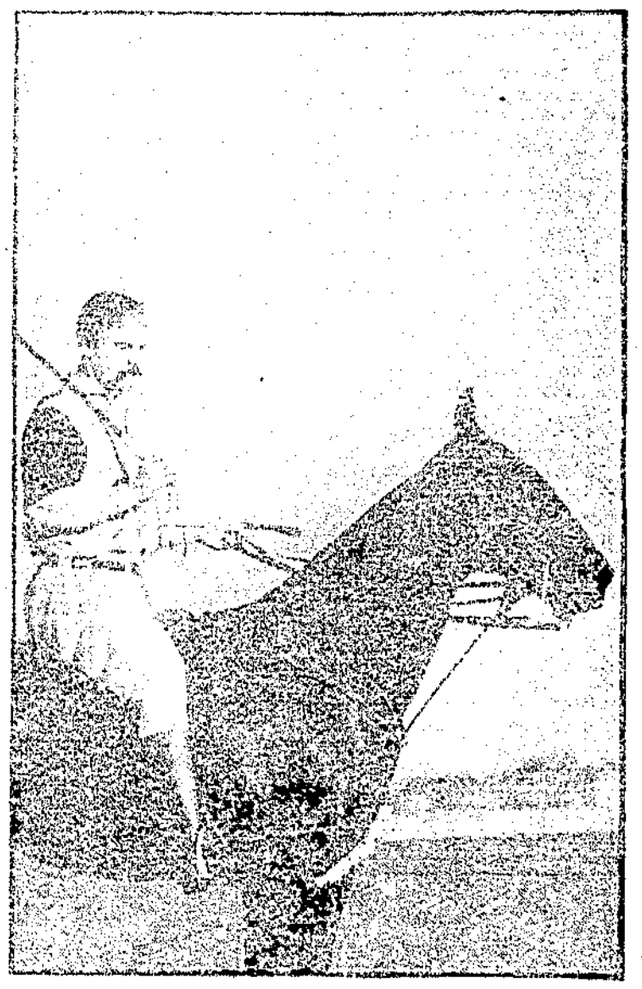
A View *of the* General Reading Room.



From a photo taken for this paper.

Georgian Court, *the* Lakewood Residence *of* George J. Gould.

One of the most magnificent country homes in America is that of George J. Gould at Lakewood, N. J. He calls it Georgian Court, and there he and his beautiful wife are entertaining in a manner almost truly regal.



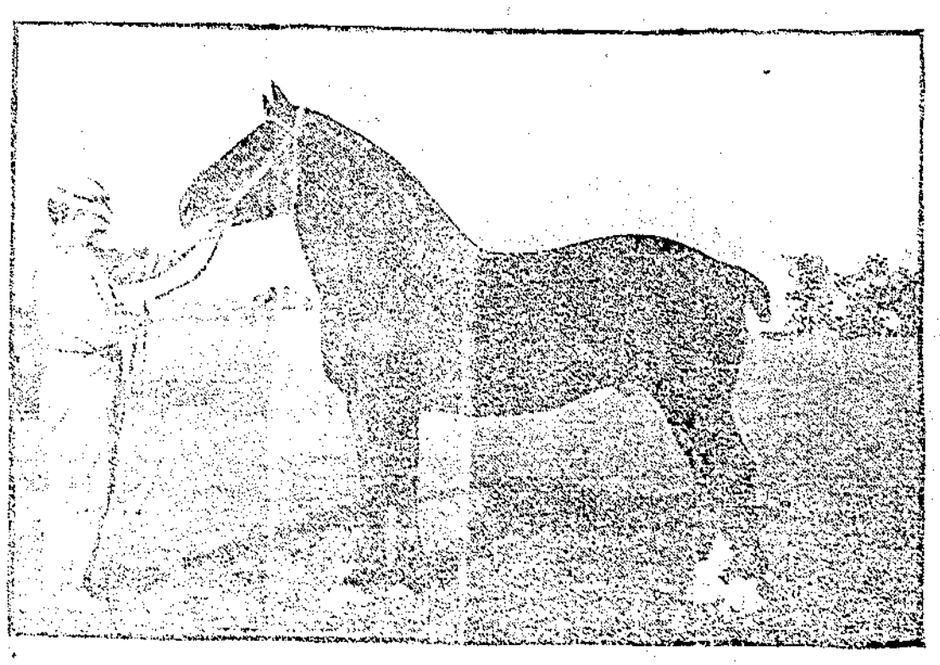
From a recent photo.

Mr. George Gould In *the* Polo Field.

Photo by Russell & Sons, London.

Lady Beresford.

The still beautiful Lady Beresford, formerly Duchess of Marlborough, is suing a family quarrel in the British courts. She is suing her sister-in-law, the present Duke of Marlborough, because he will not refund the money which she spent on repairing Blenheim palace.



Phenix, the Champion Percheron Stallion.

This is the stallion which won the second prize for Percherons at the Paris exposition of 1900. He also won the first prize at the French government show at Amiens. He was imported by his present owners, Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman, whose stock farm is at Wayne, Du Page county, Ills.

Photo by Lafayette, London.

Prince Edward of York.

This little princeling, who may some day be king of England, is early acquiring the military spirit. His chief delight is to play "soldier." On these occasions he commands an army composed of his younger brother and sister. Some day he may lead real fighting men in khaki.

Times for Holding Common Pleas Court, A. D., 1901.

STATE OF OHIO,
Tenth Judicial District.

It is ordered that the terms of the Common Pleas Court of the several Counties in said Tenth Judicial District, for the year 1901, be fixed as follows, to-wit:

CRAWFORD COUNTY—
On the 4th day of February and the 6th day of May and the 14th day of October.

HANCOCK COUNTY—
On the 7th day of January and the 1st day of April and the 16th day of September.

HARDIN COUNTY—
On the 7th day of January and the 1st day of April and the 7th day of September.

LOGAN COUNTY—
On the 25th day of February and the 27th day of May and the 21st day of October.

MARION COUNTY—
On the 21st day of January and the 29th day of April and the 30th day of September.

SENECA COUNTY—
On the 28th day of January and the 22nd day of April and the 7th day of October.

UNION COUNTY—
On the 14th day of January and the 15th day of April and the 16th day of September.

WOOD COUNTY—
On the 7th day of January and the 1st day of April and the 2d day of September.

WYANDOT COUNTY—
On the 14th day of January and the 1st day of April and the 16th day of September.

It is further ordered that the Hon. Frank Taylor be designated as Supervising Judge, and that said terms begin at nine o'clock a. m., October 16th, 1899.

J. W. SCHAUFELBERGER,
CHARLES M. MELHORN,
FRANK TAYLOR,
JAMES C. TOBIAS,
EDSON S. YOUNG,
DUNCAN DOW,
Judges.

The State of Ohio,
Marion County, ss.

I, W. F. Johnson, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas within and for the County of Marion, and State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Times of Holding Common Pleas Court in the Tenth Judicial District, A. D. 1901, as the same appears of record in my office.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Common Pleas Court, this 6th day of November, A. D. 1900.

SEAL. W. F. JOHNSON,
Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Abraham W. Buell and ..... Buell, his wife, (if living) and, (if dead), the unknown heirs at law and devisees of said Abraham W. Buell and ..... Buell, his wife, defendants, will take notice that on October 2nd, 1900, Mary Hudson, plaintiff, filed her certain petition in the Common Pleas Court of Marion county, Ohio, in case No. 8872, alleging that she is owner in fee simple of real estate described as follows: Situated in the Village of Agosta, County of Marion and State of Ohio, and commencing at the northeast corner of lot 103 in said village; thence east along Buell street 14 feet; thence due south 50 feet; thence west 2 feet; thence south 81 feet to the south line of said lot 103; thence west 12 feet to the southwest corner of said lot 103; thence north along the west line there of 132 feet to the place of beginning, it being a part of lot No. 103 in the Village of New Pompeiopolis (now Agosta) as shown by the plat in the office of the Recorder of said county. That defendants have or claim to have some interest therein adverse to plaintiff. The prayer of said petition is for the quieting of the title to said real estate as against defendants and all persons claiming under them and for all proper relief. The defendants are required to answer on or before December 8th, 1900.

MARY HUDSON, plaintiff.
Harry N. Quigley, plaintiff's attorney.
2812-8

Notice of Appointment.

Assignment of E. C. Radebaugh, doing business as the New York Tea Store.

The undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as assignee in trust for the benefit of the creditors of E. C. Radebaugh, doing business as The New York Tea store of Marion county, Ohio. All persons indebted to said assignor will make immediate payment, and creditors will present their claims according to law, duly authenticated, to the undersigned, for allowance.

Dated this 1st day of November, A. D. 1900.
2813 H. J. NICHOLS, Assignee.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

THE School Examiners of Marion county, Ohio, will meet for the examination of teachers at Central school building Saturday

November 3 and 24.

Examinations will commence at 8 a. m. and no applications will be received after 10 a. m. All examinations will be written and positively no private examination will be granted. A fee of 50 cents will be charged on admission to the examination, and each applicant will furnish an envelope, stamped and addressed to him or herself, in which a certificate or notice of failure will be forwarded. Applicants will be graded on a scale of 100. No certificate will be granted when the grade in any branch falls below 65. An average of 75 with a minimum of 65 secures a certificate for one year. 85 with a minimum of 75 secures a certificate for two years. 95 with a minimum of 85 secures a certificate for three years.

Knowledge of the theory and practice of teaching and progress in the school room will also be taken into consideration in determining the class of certificate.

W. F. JOHNSON,
W. P. MOLONE,
F. A. KENNEDY,
Examiners.

MULES AND HORSES.

More of Them Are To Be Purchased By Great Britain.

Dallas, Tex., Nov. 15.—Local agents of the British government have been notified to resume the purchase of Texas mules and horses for military service. Three thousand mules and 500 thousand horses are needed.

Major Phillips of the British army, is due to arrive here today from New Orleans with a staff of assistants.

Lee Leaves Saturday.

Havana, Nov. 15.—General Lee will leave for the United States on Saturday. The whole island, comprising the newly created Division of Cuba, is now under General Wood's command.

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AMERICAN ARMY IN CHINA

Troops Well Supplied With Rations on March to Peking.

PACK WAGONS SUPERIOR TO ANY.

Splendid Work of the Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments. General Barry Says the Japanese Army Is as Near Perfection as Any He Has Seen.

Major Miller of the army quartermaster's department has received a letter from Peking, Aug. 25, from Major Ramsay Ramsay, chief commissary of the American expeditionary force that assisted in the relief of Pekin, in which he compares the United States commissary and quartermaster departments with those of other countries of the army of relief, says the Washington correspondent of the New York Sun. Major Ramsay says:

"For some time I have intended writing you some things connected with my department as connected with the China expedition. We arrived in the bay on the evening of July 6. On the 7th I had everything, both from the Logan and Port Albert at Tien-tsin. I put large lighters directly to Tientsin except in one emergency, when I unloaded some wagons and ambulances in small boats at Tongku and marched them overland. Admiral Remey strongly opposed the possibility of unloading wagons in navy boats, but my experience around the Philippines soon convinced him. Our transportation was an object of great interest, and the general opinion was that we could not use it in the campaign, but the critics were wrong for it came through to Peking without the loss of an animal or wagon. The only transportation on shore when we started was mine, and, in conjunction with our river boats, we are now supplying with it the Ninth, Fourteenth, a regiment of marines and a squadron of the Sixth cavalry; the same way with all other stores—clothing, riding animals and every variety of clothing stores. It was mighty well I brought a good supply, for it had to do for all.

"With my usual good luck, I was appointed chief commissary, and, as Byron and Wood had to stay behind, I was also the chief quartermaster during the advance. The troops carried but one day's rations, but did not lose a meal. Our trains started hours after the Japanese and Russians trains, but invariably caught up with them before the end of the march. Pack trains in this country are very expensive. The train of 50 mules and 15 riding animals, with its 15 employees, carried exactly what I carried on two wagons and on arrival here was completely played out, while the wagons turned about and went back to Tongku for more rations. I have had an opportunity to study the transportation of the various armies and think our wagons are superior to anything else, but there would be an improvement by supplementing it with some of the Japanese and Russian cook carts.

"The Japs excel in every military branch. Every one concedes it; in discipline, means of supply, medical attendance—everything. They have not only won the admiration but the affection of our officers and men, and a little Jap private dropping into our camp is shown the consideration due a major general. It will be extremely difficult to supply the troops at this point during the winter. Under ordinary conditions there is much suffering by the people, and there are no surplus supplies. Unless the railroad is repaired it will be impossible to maintain over 3,000 troops and 600 animals at this point, and that will strain river and wagon transportation to the utmost. However, we know nothing yet regarding the policy. As is always the case, we like the last place best."

In writing to Major Johnston of the adjutant general's office General Barry, United States volunteers, who has been with General Chaffee's forces in China, says:

"After visiting Admiral Remey on Aug. 17 I went in on the first high tide to Tongku, where I arrived about 5:30 p. m., and camped for the night on board the Monocacy, or, as the Chinamen call her, Mo-No-Can-See, an old side wheeler paddle box arrangement of the time of Noah's ark, light draft, however, so she can go up east of the China rivers for a considerable distance. Took 6 a. m. train Aug. 18 for Tien-tsin, where I arrived at 9 a. m. Found seven troops of the Sixth cavalry there, fully mounted and equipped and aching for a scrap. I spent a day at Tien-tsin and then pulled out for Peking. From Peking to Tien-tsin is one immense level plain as far as the eye can see in all directions, as beautifully cultivated and bearing as fine crops of corn, millet, sorghum and vegetables as you ever saw in the United States. Every three or four miles in all directions are small villages, all deserted except for the starving dogs.

"The subsistence department had everything on hand except pie, and I don't see why the department doesn't add that to the ration or stores for sale. Our commissary stores were the amazement of all nations, and all wanted to purchase. The bacon and lard bread were especially admired, and all foreigners remarked upon feeding our men with such excellent quality of everything. So far as I have observed our men were better outfitted, equipped and supplied generally than the men of other armies.

"The Japanese army is as near perfection in administration, instruction and general efficiency as anything I have ever seen. The endurance of those little chaps is simply amazing. In their ordinary drills companies are double timed for half an hour in full equipment without a stop, and when brought to quick time or halted they are not in the least winded. This is due to their home training, where they are constantly climbing hills, carrying loads till their wind is perfect, and their muscular development, especially of the legs, is the finest I have ever seen. When they enter the army, there is no let up.

"During the advance on Peking our men suffered much from heat and lack of water. As the advance was arranged—Japanese first, Russians second, Americans third—our men started about 7 a. m. and had their march in the heat of the day. Then the march was generally through cornfields—stalks eight or ten feet high—where there wasn't a breath of air. Every one feared the wells and Pei-Ho water, so that the men were instructed to what boiled water they started with in the morning—canteen full.

"When I saw our troops, they were in good shape, considering what they had gone through. We can't wage war without the troops enduring hardships and some getting hurt, but we can take our hats off to our supply departments, medical department and all other staff corps for the able manner in which they supply our army and meet every emergency, however great."

MYSTERY OF A RESORT.

Rumors as to Mission of Shakespeare Beach on the Chesapeake.

On the shores of Chesapeake bay, within an hour's ride of Washington, there is being built a town the like of which does not exist in the United States, says the Boston Herald. Shakespeare Beach is the name of this unique village. An air line railroad, with well ballasted tracks suitable for fast express trains, has already been built from the District of Columbia line to this new resort.

A board walk 50 feet wide and a mile long, with many of the usual seaside attractions, is in place. A race track and a clubhouse are now in course of construction. The avowed purpose of the managers of this institution is to have horse racing from early in December until early in April and to conduct an excursion resort during the summer. It is generally understood in Washington that the clubhouse is to afford facilities for games of chance in which the stakes will be high enough to gratify the most reckless plungers.

The railroad was constructed by a corporation headed by Otto Mears of Colorado. The railroad company also owns the town. But the race track clubhouse and other improvements are being constructed by the Chesapeake Beach Improvement company, a Philadelphia corporation, of which A. McCracken of Camden, N. J., is president and J. D. Allen of Philadelphia is general manager.

The officials of the railway, which has its general office in Washington, profess not to know exactly what the plans of the improvement company are. They admit, however, that the race track is to be completed by Dec. 1 and that racing is to begin on the 7th of that month and continue throughout the winter. According to them, the clubhouse is to be a first class restaurant, with some sleeping apartments. They profess to know nothing of special facilities for games of chance.

ORDER OF BUFFALOES.

Latest Comer in the Field of Secret Organizations—Its Secret.

The newest thing in the way of secret organizations is the Order of Buffaloes. Its aim is the amusement of its members, but incidentally it tends to advance the cause of temperance, says the New York Sun. The initiation fee is 11 cents, and a strict rule of the order is that no change shall be returned. Any member may initiate new members.

But the chief requirement of the new organization is that in drinking beer, wine, whisky or other stimulants members must not take the glass in the right hand. The person who discovers an infraction of the rule calls "Buffalo!" and this puts upon the offender the cost of the drinks for the entire party with which he is at the time. In default of immediate payment he forfeits his membership.

The order has been in existence only a few days, but already it has a very large following in the down town business district of New York.

Successful Caribou Hunt.

S. C. Pirie of New York, accompanied by his brother, William Pirie, arrived at Bangor, Me., the other day on their return from a hunting trip to Newfoundland, where they had fine sport with the caribou, says the New York Sun. They brought to Bangor 14 heads, 12 of bulls and 2 of cows, and a Bangor taxidermist will mount them all. The Pirie collection is the best that has come to Bangor from Newfoundland this year, and the hunters were informed by the guides and inspectors of game in Newfoundland that they had broken the record of several years for the amount and quality of game taken in a single trip. Thus far this season about 200 caribou heads from Newfoundland have passed through Bangor.

New Theory of Galveston's Ruin.

It is believed, according to a Vera Cruz (Mexico) dispatch to the New York Sun, by the engineers who are repairing the Galveston-Mexico cable, which was broken by the Galveston hurricane, that the storm was accompanied by a submarine eruption. The evidence of this eruption is found in the twisted condition of the cable. The sheathing is found to have been reversed and the wires binding it to the core turned the wrong way.

Ohio Building at Buffalo.

The Ohio building at the Pan-American exposition will cost $15,000.

SOME CENSUS FACTS.

Comparative Growth of States In the Last Decade.

WHERE THE GAINS WERE MADE.

Contrast of Increase in Cities and Rural Districts—Probable Change in Position Which the Next Count May Establish—Western States Which Aspire to a Higher Place.

In the census bulletin issued a few days ago at Washington showing the aggregate population of the nation and in tabular form the population of the several states in 1890 and also in 1900 there was no exhibit of the ten years' aggregate increase of population in each state which was as follows in the order of gains, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat:

	Increase.
New York	1,075,539
Pennsylvania	1,[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]
Texas	[illegible]
Massachusetts	[illegible]
Ohio	[illegible]
Missouri	[illegible]
New Jersey	[illegible]
Wisconsin	[illegible]
Georgia	[illegible]
Iowa	[illegible]
Michigan	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]
Alabama	[illegible]
Kentucky	[illegible]
California	[illegible]
South Carolina	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]
Minnesota	[illegible]
Tennessee	[illegible]
Virginia	[illegible]
West Virginia	[illegible]
South Dakota	[illegible]
Arkansas	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]
Connecticut	[illegible]
Maryland	[illegible]
Florida	[illegible]
North Dakota	[illegible]
Colorado	[illegible]
Montana	[illegible]
Oregon	[illegible]
Rhode Island	[illegible]
Idaho	[illegible]
Nevada	[illegible]
South Dakota	[illegible]
Utah	[illegible]
Kansas	[illegible]
New Hampshire	[illegible]
Maine	[illegible]
Nebraska	[illegible]
Delaware	[illegible]
Vermont	[illegible]
Oklahoma	[illegible]
Nevada	[illegible]
Total increase	[illegible]

The first five of these states stood exactly in the same order in 1890. Massachusetts and Texas have increased positions, Massachusetts standing No. 3 in 1890, Indiana, Michigan and Iowa also stand where they were placed by the census of 1890, but Georgia and Kentucky have reversed their positions, and so have Wisconsin and Tennessee. In 1890 Ohio stood No. 3 and Illinois No. 4. For the first four censuses Missouri had stood No. 5. By the census of 1890, however, Indiana was No. 5, Massachusetts 7, as was Kentucky 8, Michigan and Iowa 9 and 10 respectively, as now. Texas 12, Tennessee 12, Georgia 13 and Virginia 14. Wisconsin, which has exceeded Virginia out of the first class, was No. 16 in 1890. But no more than 9 of the 14 states had 2,000,000 of people and upward in 1890, and in 1900 there were only five—viz., New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Missouri. There will probably be no change in the five leading states when the thirteenth census is taken in 1910, though Texas, with its large area, is liable to displace Missouri.

Conditions now are more favorable to rapid growth in Missouri than they were in the last decade, when the state unquestionably felt the commercial and agricultural depression to far greater extent than Texas. None of the states is high enough to reach the seventh place, occupied by Massachusetts, but below the seventh place the thirteenth census is likely to show several changes. It will undoubtedly add the five states of Alabama, Minnesota, New Jersey, North Carolina and Virginia to the 2,000,000 class, but no others are in reach of the present state of growth.

Of the total increase of 12,485,560 in the 45 states of the Union, excluding the territories, almost precisely two thirds, or 8,134,439, is to the old free states and only 4,361,271 to the nine slave states, including the border states of Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri.

ELECTRICITY ON RANCH.

Detroit Man Plans Big Mexican Enterprise on Modern Lines.

An interesting experiment in ranching a western ranch will be made this winter, says a Detroit dispatch to the Chicago Record. It will be tried in Lower California and Mexico by Michigan people. Many of the old ranching methods will be done away with, and in their place entirely novel and up to date ideas will be put in operation. The ranch is controlled by J. Dudley Morton of Pontiac and his uncle, T. Morris Flower, who has been ranching in Lower California for several years. Mr. Flower is a nephew of the late Roswell P. Flower of New York and Mr. Norton a grandnephew.

The two ranchmen have secured control of 60,000 acres of land just across the border from the state of California. The property is 55 miles from San Ysidro and 20 miles from Ensenada, Mexico, the nearest town. It is situated in a valley almost surrounded by mountains, is fertile and well watered. Large quantities of grain will be raised, but the main industry will be stock raising. In addition to this the ranch will possess one of the largest poultry runs west of the Mississippi river. The most modern incubating plant will be installed for this portion of the enterprise.

The ranch will be supplied with all the conveniences possible. A unique feature of it will be the placing of several searchlights on the mountains overlooking the ranch, thus replacing the old system of night riding to prevent thieving. The herder of each light will be armed with a long range rifle and will also be provided with a signal code by which he can flash information to the other light herders and any one who may be out among the cattle. Each light herder will also have at hand a telephone connected with the main ranch, the pushing of the button ringing an alarm bell. All parts of the ranch will be provided with telephone stations, and an electric light plant will be installed at the ranch, all of the buildings being illuminated with electricity.

Winners of the Victoria Cross.

An analysis of the 25 Victoria crosses which have so far been awarded as the result of the South African campaign shows that the captains have won the lion's share of the decorations, says the London Chronicle. Eight officers of this grade have been awarded the cross, and they are followed by four corporals and four sergeants. Three lieutenants, including Lord Roberts' son, have also achieved the cross "for valor," and so have two majors, one gunner, one driver, one trooper and one private. The engagement which conferred the greatest number of decorations is Colenso, on Dec. 15, for which five crosses were awarded.

Pearl Diggers on the Mississippi.

Discovery of pearls in the upper Mississippi river has caused a tremendous rush to the clam beds, says a Prairie du Chien (Wis.) dispatch to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Houseboats are crowding the river, and more than 1,000 persons are encamped along the river bank. The finding of a few thousand dollars' worth of pearls by the diggers has started a mild boom on the river. One of the pearls recently found, the Allen pearl, weighed 100 grains and is said to be the largest perfect pearl yet taken from the river. It was purchased by William Moore of Comanche, Ia., who paid $3,000 for it.

HUNT FOR NEW WORLDS

Object of Important Astronomical Expedition Now In Jamaica.

LED BY PROFESSOR PICKERING.

Powerful Telescope to Be Used In Taking Photographs of Stellar Bodies—Chart of Moon to Be Made. New Planet Eros and Mars Also to Be Observed.

Professor W. H. Pickering of Harvard university has arrived at Port Antonio with E. H. Crane. He proceeded to Jamaica on a scientific expedition for the New York Herald's solar observations at Kingston, Jamaica.

Professor Pickering is an astronomer of considerable note, and the outcome of his mission here is looked forward to with the keenest interest by the whole astronomical world. Results will undoubtedly be expected to form a most important contribution to the science, and especially to the photographic branch of it. They have regard to the peoples because the atmospheric conditions at point mentioned facilitate such that the officers work there have in many respects a natural advantage over factories there.

"Mercury is not in sight," said Professor Pickering. "But the stars can be seen very much plainer. There is a wonderful sky, which can best be compared to the appearance of there every day in the year. Take in one of the great industries with which the stars of the heavens have to contend. Now, in the city, but a short time ago one of the most important industries was

BLANKETS

Blanket season is here. Have you laid in your necessary supply? If not, here are offerings you should take advantage of promptly, as they are all rare and exceptional values.

All wool grey mixed blankets, full 11-4 size, extra weight, pair **$2.98**

10—11 and 12-4 cotton blankets, gray and brown, mixed assorted borders, great collection to select from. Pair $1.86 to..... **59c**

Comforts made of silkoline and heavy prints, hand tied, regular size, great values, assorted patterns $2.25 to..... **$1.49**

Outing flannels for comfort making, extra values, light and dark colors..... **5c**

1000 Skeins yarns for knitting comforts, full assortment colors skein..... **5c**

Fleishers German Yarns
Saxony Yarns
Germantown Yarns
Shetland Wool

ORIGINATORS OF LOW PRICES. | OPEN UNTIL 8:30 NIGHTS.

The Fair.
The Cash Store.
The Satisfactory Store.

G. W. Bowers,

132 SOUTH MAIN ST.

Needs no introduction to the citizens of Marion. You all know him to be an upright, fair dealing jeweler. He is now permanently located at the above address. He intends to be able at all times to show his customers as fine a line of goods as can be found in this city or in any of the larger cities. His Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Rings, ladies' and gents' Watch Chains, Brooches and Ear Rings are in such good quantity that Mr. Bowers will be able to please the most fastidious. Every watch, Clock or piece of jewelry entrusted to his care for repairs will receive his personal attention. You can buy of him any article of goods on the installment plan. He is also prepared to fit your eyes with Spectacles by the most improved instruments.

GIVE HIM A CALL.

In the Ackerman Room.

COMMON PLEAS.

Robert I. Mouser has elected to take at the appraisement; the property involved in the matter of Robert I. Mouser against John B. Mouser, and others.

Frank Klingle of Waldo ran into a buggy in the dark Saturday evening while riding his wheel, breaking his collar bone. Dr. Osborne of Waldo attended to his injuries.

A HOME WEDDING

Is Celebrated Wednesday Evening at the Residence of the Parents of the Bride.

DR. A. E. SMITH TIES THE KNOT

Which Binds for Life Miss Bertha K., Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Monnett, and Mr. Ora C. Howser, Son of Mr. and Mrs. James Howser. A Wedding Feast.

A pretty home wedding was solemnized Wednesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Monnette of south State street, when Mr. Ora C. Howser and Miss Bertha K. Monnette were united in marriage by Dr. A. E. Smith. The ceremony took place at 5 o'clock.

To the strains of a wedding march, prettily rendered by Miss Dawn Hart of Caledonia, the bride and groom, unattended, came down from upstairs to the parlor where, before a bank of palms and carnations the words were spoken which made them one. The ceremony concluded, the assembled guests extended congratulations and an elegant wedding supper was served, after which the bride and groom left over the Hocking Valley for the southern part of the state where they will visit for a short time.

Numerous and very pretty were the remembrances of friends. Both of the young people have hosts of friends. Mr. Howser has been residing in Carlington with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Howser. He is a farmer and stock buyer. Mrs. Howser is both handsome and accomplished.

Returning from their wedding trip, Mr. and Mrs. Howser will make their home at Caledonia for the winter. In the spring they will move to Mr. Howser's farm near Carlington.

CARDS ARE ISSUED

For the Marriage of Miss Rentschler and Mr. Schwelnfurth.

The following invitations were issued Thursday for a Thanksgiving wedding, in which two well known young people of Marion are to be united in marriage:

Mrs. Pauline Rentschler
requests the honor of your presence at the marriage of her daughter,
Pauline Marie,
to
Mr. John Schweinfurth,
at high noon on
Thursday, November twenty-nine,
Nineteen hundred,
Number 222 Main avenue,
Marion, Ohio.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION

Wrecks a School Building at Lima at Noon Thursday.

Lima, O., Nov. 15.—A terrible explosion occurred in the basement of the new sixteen-room $60,000 High Street public school building just before the noon hour today, doing much damage to the structure.

The children rushed from the different rooms in a panic, but none was injured. The explosion occurred either in the heating apparatus or the gas engine used to operate it. Janitor Higgins was found on the floor, unconscious, covered with debris.

The asphalt at the asphalt plant on the premises at the rear of the fire department caught fire Thursday. The fire threatened to do much damage but fortunately was extinguished before it gained much headway.

Jacob Beeley, a prosperous farmer of Waldo township, is building a new dwelling in Waldo, and will rent his farm and move to town.

THE UHLER & PHILLIPS STORE. THE UHLER & PHILLIPS STORE.

Black Dress Goods
Special this week—$1.25 plain Cheviots, 50-inch at..... **$1.00**
$1.25 Pebble Black Cheviots 50-in for **$1.00**
All-Wool Black Storm Serges, 42 and 44 inches at..... **49c**

The Uhler & Phillips Store.

The Cloak and Suit Store.

Ladies' New Belts.
The correct styles in Ladies' Leather and Metal Belts.
Fine Gilt Belt with fancy buckles in ten different styles, at..... **50c**
Patent leather covered Belts at 50c
Narrow Sea Leather Belts at 25c

Late Winter Styles in Ladies' Fine Coats, Suits and Wraps.

UHLER & PHILLIPS' styles have scored a great triumph this season, and the enormous increase in sales leaves no doubt of their growing popularity. Fashionable women realize that for the clever new ideas this is the place to come. Your recognition of this fact keeps us constantly on the alert to become more perfect every day. This week we show new styles in Coats, Suits and Wraps, for the winter season. A showing that will further impress you with the fact that this is Marion's Fashion Store.

NEW WINTER STYLES IN COATS—The ultra fashionable new styles for the winter season. Long and short cloth and velour coats. Newmarkets, English Box, Walking and Carriage Coats, Automobile and Military Coats. New and exclusive styles and effects that are not to be seen elsewhere—$10.00 to $35.00.

CAPES—We are showing a great assortment of Cloth and Plush Capes bought expressly for out-sized and elderly ladies. Nothing can take the place of a Cape for large women or ladies of advanced years. We show 27-inch long plain or crushed Plush Capes at $5, $7.50 and $10. Beautiful Cloth Capes at $10, $12.50 up to $25.

$10.00 $12.50 and $15.00 Coats—These prices will command exceptional bargains in fine Tailor-made Coats here. We took advantage of the dull season that manufacturers have experienced in having them made. The short, jaunty coats, made in all the popular styles and shades—Coats you would expect to pay fully 25 per cent. more for

$16.50 New Winter Coats—We have another lot of those fine cheviot and kersey double-breasted and English box coats that have been such great sellers during the past two weeks. They are the handsomest coats we have ever offered for the money, and we will be pleased to have you inspect the best coats offered elsewhere at $20.00 and compare them.

$25.00 and $30.00 English Walking Coats—The most fashionably styles London had to offer. The fashionable coats made 42 inches long. Also in new long English walking and driving coats, short box and military coats and made of the finest materials and in all the popular shades and black. Plain and fancy coats.

$15.00 and $18.50 Tailor-Made Suits—Two very swell new lines made in the most correct ideas in eton, new blouse and jacket front effects. Suits that have the style and character of the higher priced suits. We fit every garment as perfectly as if they were made to your special order. Values that would sell right along for $20.00 and $22.50.

$25.00 and $30.00 Uhler & Phillips' Special Suits—Suits that represent the character of this house for style as well as values. We have never known of suits that could be compared with these being sold for these prices. If either price is about what you want to pay an inspection means a sale. Come in all correct styles and colors. Others at $35.00.

$16.50 Winter Styles in Walking Suits—Made of the popular double-faced material in the different gray mixtures and black, blouse or double-breasted styles with stitched flare skirts, correct new length and very graceful.

$5.00 to $15.00 Winter Golf Capes—Berlin styles, made from the finest shawls in all the pretty plaid effects. Warm and heavy—just the garment for the blustering weather, and they may be depended upon for good service. We have just the style that will meet your fancy.

$5.00 and $10.00 Dress Skirts—Uhler & Phillips' styles in fine Black Dress Skirts, made from the latest models. Skirts that excell in shape and beauty, and we know that when you try one on that you will wear a Uhler & Phillips skirt.

$5.00 to $7.50 and $10.00 Black Cheviot Dress Skirts—The fashionable styles shown here are the envy of every dealer. We sell them at a slight advance above factory cost, giving you the benefit of every saving possible, and at the same time insuring you against inferior quality of silk or workmanship.

$5.00 $7.50 and $10.00 Walking Skirts—Made of fine quality double-faced cloths, the correct weight for winter, correct in shape, and hang finely—tailor stitched and flaring bottom—colors brown, blue, oxford and black. Others at $12.50.

Stylish Furs of Superior Quality.

There is certainly good reason for the way our Fur Department is growing. We have now the choicest collection of strictly high-grade Furs to be found in Marion. You will find our prices very modest.

FUR JACKETS—Made in the very latest modes in all the new ideas, satin lined and beautifully finished.

Electric Seal Jackets—wide reveres and storm collar, bell shaped cuff $25.00
Electric Seal Jackets—Reveres and storm collar of Beaver $35.00
Fine Near Seal Jackets—With Persian Lamb Collar and front $45.00
Finest Grade Electric Seal Jackets—Can't be told from Alaska Seal, at $50.00

FUR CAPES—Electric Seal Capes, with Marten collar and edge, 27 inches long $25.00
Near Seal Capes—As fine as the Alaska, beautifully finished, best grade ..... $35.00, $45.00 and $50.00

FUR STOLES—Electric Seal, with cluster of tails, at ..... $1.50 to $5.00
CLUSTER SCARFS—In Black and Beaver and Fox, with clusters of tails, at $5.00
STORM COLLAR—Electric Seal with Marten tails, Skinner satin lined, at $5.00
Storm Collar—In Stone Marten and Black Marten, Beaver, at ..... $10.00, $15.00 to $25.00

Our showing of Silk or Flannel Waists is unequalled in style and variety.

UHLER & PHILLIPS.

MEET ME AT FRANKS.

NOW THAT COLD WEATHER HAS ARRIVED this store puts on sale the most wonderful values in seasonable goods ever before known in the city. Other Marion stores say they cannot meet our prices and make their store pay. How they will squirm when they see these items mentioned below? We cannot promise the advertised goods to last long. Smart buyers will come in a hurry.

Dress Goods Doings, Many Lines to be Sold at 1-3 to 1-2 Regular Prices.

75c and 50c Dress Goods for 29c

Fully fifty pieces all wool plaid novelties and plain effects, all on one counter, medium and dark effects, goods that actually sold at 50c and 75c per yard, until all are sold, choice..... **29c** yard

Black Henriettas, the Best 75c Quality, Here for 50c Yard.

Fifty-six inch black and navy boucles, the $1.00 quality, here..... **59c** yard

Forty-two inch all wool black cheviots, a 75c value, here..... **50c** yard

Men's and Boys' Gloves, the Best Values Ever Seen in Marion.

You can only buy gloves at these prices as long as our glove stock lasts, then you will have to pay more. No one pretends to equal these goods. Lined or unlined Goat Skin Gloves 18c per pair.

Horse Hide Gloves lined 25c per pair.

Calf Skin Gloves lined or unlined 35c.

Calf Skin or Cordovan Gloves 50c.

Real Buck Skin Gloves 50 per pair.

Millinery Department—Stylish Hats at Saving Prices

We are making in our own work rooms the best hats ever in this store at the marked prices.

A big line of real stylish hats go on sale this week at from $2.00 to $5.00. To equal these hats elsewhere will be to pay 50 per cent. more.

Visit this millinery department. The saving is all yours.

The Big Cloak Dept. January Prices in November, an Unheard of Opportunity.

$17.50, $15.00 and $12.50 Ladies' and Misses' Short Jackets, choice $7.50

One hundred stylish up-to-date Short Jackets, in the best shades and black, lined throughout with best silk or satin, beautiful trimmings, all sizes, 32 to 42, while they last... **$7.50**

Plush Capes, made from Salts best plush, 80x100, well lined, the $6.98 quality, choice..... **$5.00**

Fur Scarfs and Storm Collars, the greatest collection, the lowest prices.
Beautiful Fur Scarfs..... $1.98 up
Storm Collars..... $2.75 up

Underwear—Two Garments for the Price of One.

Four manufacturers samplines of Underwear here at 50c on the dollar.

Men's 50c heavy fleeced Shirts 25c.

Men's extra heavy fancy fleeced Shirts 75c ones for 87½c.

Men's heavy wool Underwear $1.25 suit.

Men's silk flecked Underwear $1.50 quality 75c each. Men's all wool Jersey ribbed Shirts 75c.

Men's Onyita Union Suits a dollar everywhere, our price 25c suit.

Blankets at Prices That Prove this Store to be Headquarters.

$1.00 Blankets for 62½c per pair.

One hundred pairs extra soft fleece cotton Blankets, full 10-4 size, in the best shades of gray, the best $1 quality, choice 62½c pair.

Wool Blankets, a big assortment of the different grades and the price tags tell of little prices. See the great Wool Blanket at $2.50 pair.

Carpets—Clearing Sale Prices Now Prevail.

Heavy Fast Colored Yard Wide Ingrains 25c Yard

Fine all wool extra Supers, Lowell and Hartfords up-to-date designs and colors, now..... **50c** yard

Heavy yard-wide Rag Carpets..... **25c** yard

Best quality Tapestry Brussels in the very prettiest effects, our dollar line, choice..... **65c** yard

Velvet Carpets, a lot to be sold as low as..... **75c** yard

D. A. FRANK & COMPANY.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

SUDDENLY TAKEN

Mrs. James Douglass, Wife of the C. and E. Engineer, Dies at the Family Residence.

HER DEATH WAS UNEXPECTED

Mrs. Douglass Has Been in Ill Health from Annoying Heart Trouble But There Was no Apprehension About a Fatal Ending—Funeral Was Held Friday Afternoon.

Mrs. James Douglass died very suddenly at her home on Garden street shortly after 5 o'clock Wednesday morning.

Mrs. Douglass has been ill for several months past but her condition was considered alarming, and although she was reported Tuesday morning that she was much weaker it was thought by the members of the family that she would rally and no thought of danger was entertained.

Mrs. Douglass suffered with heart trouble and at 3 o'clock a. m. Wednesday the attention of her husband was called to the fact that she was unusually restless. At that time she was given such attention as was requested and a few moments later Mr. Douglass discovered that her condition was most alarming. Drs. O. W. and D. O. Weeks were hastily called but before they arrived the lady was past all earthly help.

The deceased was one of Marion's most esteemed ladies, and although not of a disposition courting social prominence she had a wide circle of sincere friends to whom the news of her death comes as a great shock.

The deceased has been a resident of Marion since 1882, coming here from Akron, the home of her childhood.

A husband and three children, Mrs. D. O. Weeks, Miss Florence Douglass and Mr. William Douglass, are left to mourn the loss of a devoted wife and loving mother. The funeral occurred from the late residence of the deceased at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon, the services being conducted by Rev. W. E. Thomas, pastor of the Presbyterian church, with which he has long been identified as an earnest worker. The remains were interred in the Marion cemetery.

ESCAPED INJURY.

Colored Hod-Carrier Takes a Fall on North Main Street.

Washington Holmes, a colored hod carrier employed by Leffler & Bland on the Harvey-Breen block construction, fell from the top of a one-story ladder after dinner Wednesday, while ascending with a hod of brick. He alighted on his head and was rendered unconscious, but was revived in about five minutes. No bones were broken, but he was so badly shaken up that it was necessary for him to lay off the remainder of the day.

Sam Jones, another colored laborer, was standing under the ladder and was hit on the head by falling brick, but escaped injury, though several bricks were ruined.

CHARLES LEE

Is Brought From Mansfield and Placed in the Jail.

Charles Lee, the Claridon school teacher who became demented in Mansfield, was brought to this city Wednesday evening and placed in the county jail. Lee has been drinking rather hard of late, and it is quite probable that his mental derangement is due to that.

This morning Mrs. Lee went before Probate Judge Burke to see what could be done with her husband, and the judge had Dr. S. H. Britton sent to the jail to make an examination of the latter allowing her to file the necessary affidavit.

LOST HIS MIND.

Edward Lee of This County is Demented at Mansfield.

The infirmary directors were called to Mansfield to look after Edward Lee, a demented school teacher. The unfortunate man is a resident of this city but has been at Mansfield for several weeks. Lee is to be brought here and after the proper proceedings will probably be placed in the asylum at Toledo.

Probate Court.

Wm. Braley and Mabel Ensminger have been licensed to marry.

George D. Varner and Eva Idell Downs and Otto C. Schwartz and Emma M. Deitsch have been licensed to marry.

Wm. F. Bain and Clara Belle Hathaway have been licensed to marry.

Samuel Elmer Bader and Ella May Baker have been granted a marriage license.

Horse Badly Injured.

Mrs. M. T. Cox's horse, hitched to a wagon, ran south on State street Tuesday. At the opera house a shaft was broken, the phaeton being dashed against a farmer's rig, and a broken timber was jammed into the flank of one of Paddock's dray horses, making an awful wound.

Members Are Sick.

The Green Camp council did not meet Wednesday evening as was intended, owing to the illness of members. The meeting was adjourned until Monday evening. When the council does get together, it will take some action on the matter of the new electric car line franchise through that village.

Official Abstract of the Vote Cast in Marion County November 6, 1900.

PRECINCTS	President. Wm. McKinley, R.	President. Wm. J. Bryan, D.	Sec'y State. E. C. Laylin, R.	Sec'y State. H. H. McFadden, D.	Sup. Judge. J. A. Shauck, R.	Sup. Judge. A. Stanley, Jr., D.	Cir. Judge. J. L. Price, R.	Cir. Judge. W. T. Mosley, D.	Cong'man. D. W. Jenks, R.	Cong'man. J. A. Norris, D.	Commis'or. B. R. Steele, R.	Commis'or. D. B. Shoemaker, D.	Recorder. F. M. Davis, R.	Recorder. A. W. Bryant, D.	Inf. Dir'tor. J. H. Kinnaffer, R.	Inf. Dir'tor. Wm. Tidrick, D.	Coroner. J. W. McMurray, R.	Coroner. [illegible], D.	Total vote cast
1 Big Island	152	127	152	128	152	128	150	126	151	124	127	124	131	120	124	122	125	122	251
2 Bowling Green	93	166	94	168	94	166	92	167	92	167	92	168	93	168	93	168	94	168	262
3 Claridon, North	108	178	108	180	108	180	107	180	107	180	107	181	106	181	108	181	108	178	289
4 Claridon, South	81	88	81	88	82	88	81	88	81	88	81	87	81	87	82	87	81	88	169
5 Grand	58	78	58	78	58	78	58	78	58	78	58	78	58	78	58	78	58	78	136
6 Grand Prairie	42	74	42	74	42	74	42	74	42	74	42	74	42	74	42	74	42	74	116
7 Green Camp	158	155	160	153	156	156	156	156	156	156	156	156	158	154	162	154	158	154	312
8 Marion	178	177	177	178	174	178	175	182	175	186	186	184	173	187	178	183	178	183	361
9 First Ward A	128	87	127	87	128	87	128	87	130	85	126	87	126	88	126	87	126	87	213
10 First Ward B	193	125	188	125	188	125	187	127	192	127	187	127	192	125	196	125	192	125	317
11 Second Ward	176	211	176	209	172	214	178	209	176	211	180	211	179	210	173	212	180	211	391
12 Third Ward A	198	125	197	127	196	130	197	128	197	129	200	126	200	125	201	125	201	125	326
13 Third Ward B	146	118	145	118	145	119	145	118	146	118	142	122	146	118	142	120	146	118	264
14 Fourth Ward A	181	145	185	147	182	150	181	150	184	148	179	152	182	149	181	150	182	149	331
15 Fourth Ward B	85	49	84	51	82	56	82	56	82	54	81	56	80	57	82	56	82	56	138
16 Fifth Ward A	148	146	148	145	147	146	143	146	142	146	145	145	150	144	148	146	149	146	295
17 Fifth Ward B	195	212	211	214	211	215	208	212	207	212	206	213	208	213	210	214	212	213	425
18 Sixth Ward A	113	135	115	132	115	131	113	132	113	133	114	131	112	133	113	132	113	132	245
19 Sixth Ward B	163	108	163	106	162	107	162	109	163	107	161	110	160	111	163	109	163	109	272
20 Montgomery, East	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	256
21 Montgomery, West	218	197	218	197	218	197	218	198	218	198	216	202	213	202	216	198	216	198	414
22 Pleasant	119	190	118	187	119	186	119	186	119	186	117	187	116	186	117	187	117	187	304
23 Prospect	267	273	276	273	267	273	267	274	269	273	268	273	265	273	269	271	268	273	541
24 Richland	56	206	56	206	56	206	56	206	56	206	61	206	55	208	60	206	57	206	263
25 Salt Rock	141	45	141	46	143	44	143	46	143	45	140	49	144	45	144	44	142	45	187
26 Scott	89	99	89	99	89	98	89	98	98	98	90	98	88	100	90	98	90	98	188
27 Tully	97	187	96	187	97	187	97	187	97	187	100	184	95	187	96	188	97	187	284
28 Waldo	85	163	85	162	86	162	85	162	85	163	87	163	83	162	91	158	84	162	246
Totals	3779	4141	3778	4102	3778	4101	3768	4130	3775	4103	3765	4138	3742	4088	3761	4116	[illegible]	[illegible]	8130
Pluralities	..	362	..	324	..	323	..	362	..	328	..	373	..	346	..	355	..	..	..

GOLDEN WEDDING

Is Celebrated at the Home of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel King Residing Near Cochranton.

HOPKINS FAMILY REUNION HELD

Following the Serving of a Fine Dinner an Enjoyable Social Time Is Had—An Election of Officers Is Held—Quite a Number of the Guests Are from This City.

The Hopkins family held a reunion Wednesday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel King, near Cochranton, and at the same time assisted Mr. and Mrs. King in celebrating their golden wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. King were made the recipients of several very nice presents, the presentation being made by Mr. M. B. Dickerson of this city in behalf of the assembled guests.

The day was passed socially and at noon an elegant dinner was served. It was one of the regular country variety which appeals so greatly to a man's appetite.

During the day the following officers were elected: Mr. M. B. Dickerson, president; Mr. J. B. King, treasurer; Mrs. W. J. Fies, secretary; Mrs. Laura Dombaugh, Mr. C. H. McKelvy, Mr. A. L. V. King, executive committee.

Those present were Mr. and Mrs. A. L. D. King, Mr. and Mrs. George King, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Alkire, Mr. and Mrs. James Clixby, Mr. and Mrs. John McKelvy, Mr. and Mrs. Charles McKelvy, Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Dawson of Rochester, Ind., Mr. and Mrs. Willis DeLong, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Peiffer, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. D. Brady, Mr. and Mrs. James Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. George D. Copeland, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Dickerson, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Fies, Mrs. Jane King, Mrs. Harriet Brady, Mrs. Mary Hopkins, Mrs. J. Copeland, Mrs. William Drake, Mrs. John Brady, Mrs. Eliza Jones, Mrs. Laura Dombaugh, Mrs. W. S. Hood, Miss Florence King, Miss Clara King, Miss Charlotte Clixby, Miss Millie Clixby, Mr. John B. King, Mrs. Orley Alkire, Mr. Howard Alkire and Mr. James King.

NEVER SHOWED UP.

A Fellow Wanting a Job Neglects To Accept One.

As a sample of the difficulty experienced by workingmen in securing positions in Marion the following occurrence is related.

A stranger with a leaning to a calamitous attitude dropped into the fire department headquarters Tuesday evening and complained that he had no position and was unable to get one. A small employer happened to be a bystander and had just been complaining that instead of being able to pick his help he found it necessary to take anyone he could get. The employer heard the man's story out and then made him a proposition that he would give him a contract to work every day until the last of next February at $1.50 per day, and if his services were at that time found satisfactory he would contract with him from that time until the first of the next November at better money. The man said he would begin work the next morning, but he never presented himself.

A Heavy Reduction.

F. R. Salter, the south Main street stove dealer, is probably the one man in Marion, whose stock of goods was partially depreciated in value by the election of McKinley.

Mr. Salter had on hand a number of trays, some bearing McKinley's likeness, others that of the idol of the Democracy. The McKinley trays still bring twenty-five cents per tray, while the price of the others have been reduced to fifteen cents.

A TIN SOLDIER

Will Be Saturday Night's Bill at Grand Opera House.

Hoyt's funny farce, 'A Tin Soldier," which will be presented at the Grand Saturday evening, has earned the place of one of the most successful of the long list which Mr. Hoyt has produced. It has a record of 250 nights in New York City and numerous equally laughable out throughout the country. Of the production this season the Camden, New Jersey, Exchange has this to say:

"For over three hours last night 'A Tin Soldier' amused a large audience at the Camden theater and proved himself one of the funniest fellows of his kind. Charles H. Hoyt has written numerous farces, but never did he conceive a more humorous plot. If plot there is, with a funnier situation than when he penned "A Tin Soldier." The company which presented the absurdity last night was up in its business and obtained well merited applause. 'A Tin Soldier' is a good, clean production that anyone may see and enjoy.

ANOTHER SALE

Will Be Held by the Frances Willard W. C. T. U.

The ladies of Frances Willard W. C. T. U. held a business meeting Wednesday afternoon and transacted the regular business of the afternoon, and also to receive reports as to what was accomplished by the giving of the rummage sale.

Ninety-six dollars were taken in during the sale and an expense of twenty dollars was incurred. This leaves seventy-six dollars to be devoted to the work of the W. C. T. U. Another sale will be given as soon as a suitable room can be secured, the chief object of which will be to aid needy to the worthy poor at very low prices, in fact to make the sale such a one that the poor can secure what they need without feeling that they are objects of charity. The aim of the ladies is to help those willing to help themselves.

The attendance Wednesday afternoon was quite good and the ladies are very enthusiastic in their work.

BELOW THE AVERAGE

Are the Cases of Destitution Reported This Month.

The change in the weather has precluded considerable business for the township trustees and the infirmary directors. A number of applications have been made by persons claiming to be worthy and destitute, for assistance in the way of food and clothing. The cases of destitution reported this month are much below the average, however.

ORDERS AHEAD

Steam Shovel Company Has Work To Test Its Capacity.

The Marion Steam Shovel company has booked several new orders for shovels and everything points to a still greater business than the company has enjoyed in the past. The capacity of the company will be greatly increased with the new additions that are nearing completion.

QUIETLY MARRIED

Mr. David Bauer and Miss Bertha Issleib Are Happily Wedded Tuesday Night.

A SURPRISE FOLLOWS WEDDING

The Groom's Fellow Workmen Call at the Issleib Home on Vine Street and Pay Their Respects and Leave a Reminder of Their Visit—Ceremony Performed by Rev. Jend.

At the home of the officiating minister, Rev. Henry Jend of south Prospect street, pastor of the German M. E. church, Mr. David Bauer and Miss Bertha Issleib were quietly married Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. After the ceremony the young couple went to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Issleib, parents of the bride, where an elegant wedding supper was enjoyed. Later Mr. Bauer's fellow employes at the Steam Shovel shops, learning of the marriage, went to the Issleib home and presented the newly wedded couple with a nice memento of the occasion. Mr. Wm. Cull made a neat presentation speech and Mr. Bauer as aptly responded. Mr. and Mrs. Bauer are both quite well known. Mr. Bauer is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Croft Bauer of west of the city, and is an employe at the Steam Shovel shops. He is held high in the esteem of all his acquaintances.

Mrs. Bauer is no less favorably known than her husband. She is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Issleib of south Vine street. They will reside for the present with Mrs. Bauer's parents.

ALBERT HAGAN

Is Badly Bitten by a Dog Belonging to Louis Pruzzo.

Albert Hagan, a young son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Hagan of Silver street, was bitten by a dog owned by Louis Pruzzo, Wednesday noon, near the latter's grocery on north Main street. The dog inflicted quite a gash in young Hagan's leg. He and a boy friends were amusing themselves by pushing each other, and Hagan stepped near the dog arousing its anger.

The matter was reported to the police and Officer Patterson ordered Pruzzo to either kill the dog or keep it locked up. Pruzzo agreed to keep it locked up.

Some Business Apples

At J. W. Thew's. A carload of selected York state apples just unloaded. Low prices by the barrel or peck. Buy now before they advance in price.

J. W. Thew

THE MANHATTAN. THE MANHATTAN.

There Is That Air

of exclusiveness about a STEIN-BLOCK Suit or Overcoat for which men pay the big prices for clothes that are made-to-measure.

There is not a good point about made-to-measure garments that the Custom Tailored clothes of the STEIN-BLOCK COMPANY do not possess.

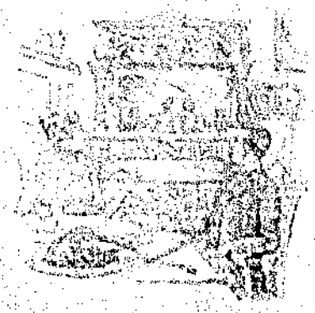
The fabric patterns are exclusive.
The shape of the garments is exclusive.
The perfect fit is exclusive.
The long-wearing quality is exclusive.
The prices are so moderate that you cannot help but be satisfied.

This celebrated make is handled by us exclusively.

Suits and Overcoats **$10 to $25**

THE MANHATTAN.

Easy Payments. **McCLAINS** Easy Payments.

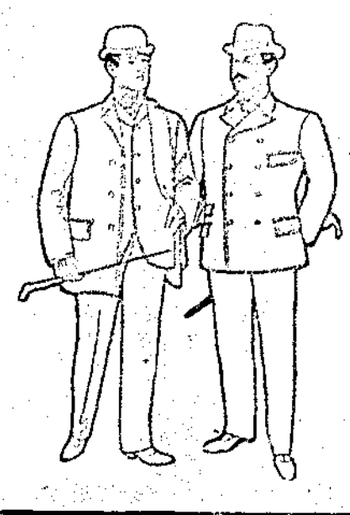


Thanksgiving Dinner!

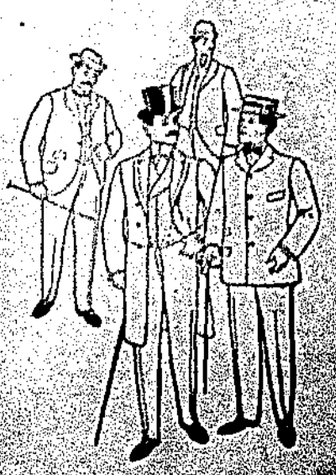
How are you prepared? Wouldn't it be nice to have a new table, chairs, sideboard or set of china to add to the thankfulness of the occasion? We have never before shown such a satisfactory stock of all kinds of furniture, stoves and dishes.

One More Clothing Store For Marion, Ohio . . . .

A. Schulman, of Cincinnati, Ohio, will open a Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Store in Herman Building, opposite Irvines Feed store, north Main street, Marion, O. Will open for business



Saturday, Nov. 10, 1900



Now ladies and gentlemen I am an entire stranger in your town. I want to announce that I open for business in your town not for a week or a month. I come here to do a permanent business. I don't propose to talk much on paper so I cordially invite you to come to my place of business and look over the stock and learn the prices. It will astonish you to find out how much cheaper I will sell the same grade of clothing as other clothiers handle and yet 25 to 50 per cent. cheaper. I will give you a small list of prices:

Good Men's Suits for $1.00
A better one in dark patterns for $2.50
A strictly all wool suit for $2.90
All wool Worsted or Cheviot Suits for ..... $3.50 and $4.00
A good diagonal or heavy Serge Suits at ..... $5.00 and $6.00
Men's Overcoat for ..... $2.25 up
Good heavy Ulsters for ..... $2.90 up
We carry the up-to-date suits for young men and special line of child's clothing. Mothers there never was a greater opportunity as there is now to clothe your little ones as you can buy a Child's Suit, ages 3 to 15 years, for 49c
A three-piece suit for a child from 3 to 8 years, for 89c
A strictly all wool Child Suit in two or three pieces as low as $1.25 and $1.50
Better ones for ..... $1.75 and $2.00
A large line of men's and young men's every day and dress up pants.
A good pair of cotton pants for 49c
Better pants for ..... 69c, 75c, 89c and $1.00
All wool pants from ..... 75c up to $3.00
Child's knee pants in all sizes from 3 to 15 years for 25c
Better ones for ..... 35c, 40c, 50c and 65c
My gent's furnishing department which contains gentlemen's needs:

Good men's working shirts for 25c
Dress up shirts for 49c
Good men's overalls for 39c
A better one for 49c
Working jackets or frocks for 39c
Good men's suspenders for 15c
Silk suspenders for 25c
Good men's hosiery for ..... 5c a pair up
Better in all colors from ..... 10c up
Handkerchiefs, a large red handkerchief for only 3c
A beautiful line of the latest styles of men's neckwear from ..... 10c up
A large line of collars and cuffs from ..... 5c up
My line of men's headwear, hats and caps is also worth mention and your attention.
Hats from ..... 25c up
Caps from ..... 10c up

As I stated above that I was not going to talk much on paper I think I had better quit and once more invite you one and all to give me a call. It matters not if you really need anything or not at the present as I am looking for the future business just as well.

I remain respectfully yours,

A. SCHULMAN, Cheap John.

"REMEMBER [illegible] Block, North Main Street, Marion, O.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

PAYNE AND JONES

Republican Vice Chairman and Democratic Chairman Make Statements to Press.

MR. PAYNE ROASTS PETTIGREW

Chairman Jones Says He Has Begun To Doubt His Own Judgment, But Ascribes Defeat to Fear of Business Disturbance in Case Bryan Were Elected—Payne Speaks of South.

Chicago, Nov. 7.—Vice Chairman Payne of the Republican national committee made the following statement this morning:

"I claim the election of McKinley by 208 electoral votes. We have carried every state we said we would and two of three states we considered doubtful, namely, Nebraska and Utah, having lost Nevada. The legislature of South Dakota will be overwhelmingly Republican and the state Republican from 12,000 to 15,000. It means the retirement from public life of a man who is a traitor to himself, a traitor to his party and a traitor to his country. Let us thank God and the good people of the United States for the Republican majorities in the Western states, which are more than they were in 1896, except in Illinois, in all the Eastern states the majorities fell off. This is because the Democrats made their fight in the East their feature, which they did not do four years ago. The result of the election is a final, complete, and sufficient repudiation of Bryan and Bryanism and all that it stands for. Let us hope now that there will be a reorganization of the Democratic party along decent lines, so that the next election will not be fraught with dire consequences for the country. Let us hope, also, that it may open a pathway for the South that sectional lines may be done away with. There is nothing more unfortunate for the country and nothing more detrimental to the prosperity of the South to have it continue as it is going now. It is ruled by fraud and by the pouch. It is not Democratic. It is not Republican. It is simply anarchy. Right here let me render thanks for another blessing to the country, in that the legislature of Nebraska has gone Republican. Thus we will be spared the infliction of Bryan in the United States senate. This contest was fiercely fought on the issues of McKinley and the Republican party and the administration of affairs by McKinley and the Republican party. No unprejudiced man can deny that McKinley bore himself with great reserve, dignity and power. He is more respected today than he was at the beginning of his administration. He has shown particularly great ability to hold his tongue in strong contrast to the opposition. It is a great victory for decent government and the conservative business interests of the country and ought to teach a lesson to the so-called Democratic leader. It is but fair to the president to say that he has had faith from the beginning that the people would decide these questions right."

Chairman Jones' View.

Chicago, Nov. 7.—Senator Jones, chairman of the Democratic national committee, refused to issue a formal statement regarding the election this morning but gave out the following interview:

"I was greatly surprised at the result. If the telegraphic dispatches are correct there is no question of McKinley's election. I am not, however, at the present time, prepared to admit the loss to the Democrats of the states of Nebraska, Kansas, Kentucky and Washington. At the same time I have no reliable information on which to base a denial of the truth of the claims of the Republicans. If they are true, all of our ante-election calculations were wrong. I cannot help but think that Kentucky is Democratic. On the other three states I do not feel so certain.

"My information at the present time is not sufficiently great to go into details as to the causes that may have contributed to Mr. Bryan's defeat. I would say, however, that in my opinion the chief reason for Republican success was the fear of a possible business disarrangement and disturbance if Bryan had been elected, as the Republicans have done everything in their power to make people believe would be the case.

"As to the future of the Democratic party, I can only say it has been in existence 100 years, and during that time has met many defeats, and I do not think a single additional one will be so discouraging but that the party will be heartily in the field in 1904, fighting for what it believes to be for the best interests of the country."

Asked as to whether he thought Roosevelt's presence on the Republican ticket had aided it in its success the senator said:

"In all my calculations I had figured Mr. Roosevelt as a liability rather than an asset. However, all my calculations have been so far wrong that I am beginning to doubt my own judgment."

RESOLUTIONS

By LaRue Free Baptist Church in Memory of Two Members.

Whereas, It has pleased the benevolent Father of us all, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, to remove from our midst our esteemed sister, Phoebe Bain and our highly respected brother, Perry S. Scovil.

Resolved, That in their death this community experiences the loss of honest, honorable citizens. Their many friends, those who were worthy of the utmost confidence and friendship; their relatives, those who added respect and esteem to the family name which they bore.

Resolved, That the Free Baptist Church of LaRue, Ohio, sustains the loss of two true though humble christians, who were wont for so many years worthy examples for our imitation. All the experiences of their busy lives, hour of happiness and of sadness, only served to strengthen their trust in God and renew their covenant of divine grace and favor, and dying, they left the best evidence that they were but entering into the rest which remaineth to the people of God.

Resolved, That we will ever strive to imitate their many virtues, and endeavor to follow them as they followed Christ. And in confirmation in token of our appreciation of their sterling worth of character and life, the clerk of the church is hereby requested to present to Mrs. Stevers, daughter of Sister Bain and to Widow Scovil, one copy each of these resolutions, and that one copy be forwarded to the Marion Star and the LaRue News, with request for publication, and that one copy be inserted in the church records.

N. S. Campbell,
L. J. Allinger, } Com.
Elizabeth Knapp,

Passed by the church Sept. 30, 1900

WILLIAM THRAUT, D.,
Infirmary Director-elect.

NO CHANGE MADE

The Ladies' Society of the Lutheran Church Elects Its Officers for Ensuing Year.

THE OLD OFFICIALS RETAINED

A Committee Is Chosen To Look After the Reorganization of the Sewing Circle—First Meeting of the Circle Will Be Held Next Thursday—Society To Meet December 5.

The members of the Ladies' society of the Lutheran church held a meeting at the home of Mrs. Emma Kalmbacher of Cherry street Wednesday evening, with nearly all members present. The business of the evening consisted of an election of officers and the reorganization of the sewing society for the winter.

No change was made in the official staff of the society, Miss Emma Zachman being elected president; Mrs. Henry Weber, vice president; Miss Louise Ruchart, secretary and treasurer, and Miss Anna Deuing, assistant secretary.

The committee chosen to look after the reorganization of the sewing circle consists of Mrs. Minnie Stack, Mrs. Samuel Jacobs and Mrs. Henry Weber.

The first meeting of the sewing circle will be held at the home of Mrs. Mary Weiser next Thursday afternoon, and the next meeting of the Ladies' society will be held at the home of Mrs. John Penner of south State street, December 5.

REAL ESTATE DEALS.

T. P. Hills and wife to Isabelle Myers, lot 3756 in Marion, $125.

Milton R. Andersen and Gertie Andersen to Wm. A. Virden, 7.5 acres in Montgomery township, $250.

John F. McNeal, executor of the estate of Henry P. Hazen, deceased, to Harry B. Poole and Laura B. Poole, the part of lot 1036 in Hazen & Kling's addition to Marion, $50.

August C. Berry and Della Berry to George W. Wise, 150 acres in Green Camp township, $7000.

Eliza Harrison, and others, to J. K. Rodgers, twenty acres in Claridon township, $1325.

Peter Graves and Flora A. Graves to Thomas N. Mason and Orrell N. Mason, 2.5 acres in Prospect, $300.

United States of America to Josiah Allen, Jr., 160 acres in Salt Rock township, certificate.

C. Schelberi, and others, to Wm. Morgenthaler, part of lot 284 in Henry Peters' second addition o Marion, $5.

Otis Sabins and wife to Martha Blair, lot 2000 in Cunningham's Garden City addition to Marion, $75.

John F. Uller to R. M. Shute, lot 4089 in Maple Grove addition to Marion, $350.

Nancy J. Morris to John B. Porter, three acres in Green Camp township, $1,000.

Miss Anna Boxwell of St. Louis, who has been visiting her parents in Green Camp and relatives in Marion the past three weeks, returned to her home Wednesday night.

MANY SURPRISES

Tuesday's Election Proved the Majority of the Local Prophets To Be In Error.

BRYAN SUFFERS A HEAVY LOSS

Dr. Norton Runs Ahead of His Ticket and Hinamon Is Only Headed in the County by Bryan—Receiving the Returns—Democrats Go Home Early.

Well, it's all over. The country and state have gone Republican and the congressional and judicial districts and the county, Democratic.

Tuesday's battle of the ballots was full of surprises, locally. The Democracy was surprised at the inroads made into their vote by local Republicans. Bryan's plurality of 379 in 1896, being cut down two hundred. Another surprise was the fine exhibition of splitting made by the nebraska Democrat for Norton of Tiffin, who will again represent the Thirteenth district in the house. The doctor, according to all the prophets, was to be badly scratched. Instead he runs a score ahead of the ticket. Again the Republicans had it figured out that Mr. Davids would about take Mr. Hinamon's measure in the race for the commissionership. The result shows Mr. Hinamon next to Mr. Bryan in the local race. Mr. Bryant is about six hundred votes to the good of Mr. Davis for the office of recorder, Mr. Hinamon beats Mr. Davids by about five hundred for commissioner, Mr. Tilbaut runs out from Uncle Jerry Ellmaker in the race for infirmary director, and Dr. Robert Hamrick has a nice margin over Dr. James W. McMurray for coroner. All in all, both parties are pretty well satisfied, locally. The Democrats are pleased that they won out and the Republican aspirants for office are gratified over their fine runs.

The returns came in early Tuesday night from all parts of the country, save Ohio. As early as 8 o'clock goodly sized crowds were assembled at the commissioners' room in the court and before the Mirror office. The news, almost from the first, was favorable to the Republicans, save in Marion county. Early news in the county showed fine Democratic gains, but returns from precincts like Bowling Green and Claridon, North, which came later, were disheartening.

By 10 o'clock leading Democrats had given up all hope of Bryan's election. An hour or two later, leading Democrats were conspicuous by their absence. Those remaining were principally Republicans, to these whose business compelled them to remain.

Returns at Y. M. C. A.

Over four hundred listened to the election returns as received by a private wire at the Young Men's Christian association building Tuesday evening. As fast as the returns were received they were exhibited on canvas in the auditorium by the aid of Rev. H. B. Floer's stereopticon. It was a cheerful crowd that filled the auditorium and remained nearly all night.

Besides the returns, Rev. Floer gave an exhibition of humorous views during the evening.

OBITUARY.

Ellen Riley Neely, who died at the home of her son on east Center street at fifteen minutes past twelve Sunday morning, November 4, was born in Martinsburg, West Virginia, November 12, 1826, lacking at the time of her death, but eight days of being seventy-four years old. She was married in 1844 to John H. Orr, who died in 1851. She married John C. Neely in 1854. His death occurred in April, 1896. For many years the deceased was a resident of Greenville, Ohio, but after the death of her husband made her home with her children. One week ago last Sunday she went to the home of her son, and the next day was stricken with paralysis, sustaining a second shock on Wednesday, from which she never rallied.

She was a good mother and a valued friend, as was attested by the many acts of kindness shown her by those who knew her best, during her last illness. She was a worthy member of the Marion Woman's Relief corps, and delighted in acts of charity. Mrs. Neely was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, having united with the same at the tender age of fourteen, retaining her membership through all these years. The late Rev. John Poisal of the M. E. Southern conference of Baltimore, Maryland, was her elder brother. Besides a host of friends, she leaves one sister and four children to mourn her death, Daniel P. Orr of Richmond, Indiana, Mrs. E. W. Puckett of Ft. Wayne, Indiana, George W. Neely and Mrs. M. H. Pinyerd of this city.

Interment took place in Greenville, and the many floral offerings and the dear old friends who came to pay their last respects to the dead, spoke louder than words of the love for the one who was gone.

Married at Agosta.

At Agosta, Tuesday evening, at the Methodist parsonage, Mr. W. F. Bain and Miss Clara Belle Hathaway, both of that village, were married by Rev. E. G. Webster.

H. J. Hinds, the delivery clerk at Simpson's grocery store, is off duty with a dislocated shoulder, the result of a slip while carrying a basket of apples. The young man will not be able to work for a couple of weeks.

RESOLUTIONS

Are Passed by the Woman's Relief Corps of Cooper Post.

Whereas, It has seemed good unto the loving Father of all to summon Mrs. E. R. Neeley from the cares and toils of life, and her faithful watching for His beautiful appearing unto His glorious presence and the beauty of holiness of His son, our lord and master: therefore be it

Resolved, That although we, the sisterhood of the Woman's Relief Corps, Cooper Post, No. 89, of Marion, Ohio, greatly deplore the loss of our loving sister, neighbor and friend, yet we more abundantly rejoice with her in the heavenly welcome, 'Come ye blessed of my Father.'

Resolved, That the sympathy of the corps is hereby extended to the sons, daughters and friends of her family in their bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be furnished to each of the city papers for publication, and that copies thereof be forwarded to the immediate friends of the family.

Mrs. C. F. Garberson,
Mrs. Rose Pinyard, } Com.
Mrs. George Peaden,

A GRAND SHOWING

McKinley Makes a Gain of Two Hundred and Fourteen Votes in Morrow County.

THE ENTIRE REPUBLICAN TICKET

Is Elected by Pluralities Ranging from Fifty-Four to Six Hundred and Seventy-Nine—Several Deaths Occur in the County to the East. Cardington Notes and News.

Cardington, O., Nov. 9—Mr. and Mrs. Ira Chaffin spent Sunday with their daughter, Mrs. Pinefrock of Prospect.

Miss Jennie Chaffin of this place was in Marion on business Wednesday.

Chas. Addrick, an inmate of the county infirmary, died Tuesday morning, aged fifty years.

Harrison Fawble, aged seventy years, a resident of Mt. Gilead, died Thursday of cancer.

Web Chodelbeck, a well known young man residing near Mt. Gilead, died of appendicitis Saturday morning.

Mrs. Daniel Bader of Indiana, who formerly resided in Richland township, recently visited friends in Marion county.

The Ministerial association of the Universalist church of Ohio convened in Mt. Gilead, November 12, 14 and 15.

George S. Runce, a pioneer resident of Mt. Gilead, died Saturday evening, aged eighty-seven years.

Miss Aneta Gates and Mr. M. Clay Snyder were married Thursday.

The dates for the Morrow County Farmers' institutes are Sparta, January 7 and 8; Cardington, January 30 and 31.

Tuesday was a very quiet day in Cardington, but everybody who was old enough to exercise the right of suffrage made his way to the polls as will be noted by the following:

McKinley carries the county by 427 plurality, a gain of 214 over 1898; W. W. Skiles, R., representative, 329; C. E. Teery, R., sheriff, 351; J. W. Hoff, R., commissioner, 54; J. W. Gardner, R., treasurer, 68; C. H. Wood, R., prosecutor, 679; G. W. Hull, R., infirmary director, 181; E. C. Sherman, R., coroner, 316.

Happy American.

Cholly—Oh, Birdie, I'm glad we don't live in a country where girls' fathers wear shoes like those!—Chicago News.

Might Have Been Worse.

"Too bad, old man, about your wife running away."

"Oh, it might have been worse. I wonder that she did not take me along to look after her trunks."—Indianapolis Press.

Such Ignorance!

Tommie Toad—That boy don't know how to fly a kite. He ought to stop running.—New York Journal.

All druggists sell Dr. Miles' Nerve Plasters.

ACTUALLY DAZED

Bryan Was Totally Unprepared for the Great Landslide to His Opponent.

HIS LIGHTNING ROD IS UP AGAIN

A Warm Friend Talks for the Colonel—Says Bryan Is the Strongest Man in the Party and Will Probably Be the Candidate in 1904—Dinner Pail Did It.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 8.—Outside of the general statement, which it is expected he will make in a day or two, on the result of Tuesday's election, W. J. Bryan will refuse to talk for publication, but a close friend who may or may not be authorized to speak for the Nebraskan thus discusses the new situation:

"Colonel Bryan is actually dazed by the blow he received at the polls. So firmly did he believe that he would win that he was jubilant over his prospects up until Monday night at Omaha. Two days he retained only a slight doubt of his success, but he thought it would be by a very narrow margin. He was totally unprepared for what happened. Colonel Bryan will take his time about analyzing the figures and he will then place the blame for his defeat where he thinks it belongs. At this moment he is inclined to blame the Democratic leaders in the doubtful states for the showing there. They made him pledges and held out false probabilities to him."

"Does Mr. Bryan feel that his silver views lost him many votes?" was asked.

"No, the large Democratic increases in the Eastern states convince him of this fact. While he did not discuss the silver issue in the East and does not claim that his silver views got him any votes there, the people knew his views and voted for him. Therefore silver lost him nothing in the East. Mr. Bryan is just as strong an advocate of silver today as he ever was. His boast is that he does not change his views on great questions after he is convinced he is right. Bryan will always be a silver advocate. He thinks the failure of the Kansas City convention to accept Towne and the attempted straddle of the silver question by that body is responsible for the few losses in the West. Bryan believes that the opportunity for fusion will be lessened in the future by the outcome of this year's political events."

"Will Mr. Bryan be a candidate in 1904?"

"It is too early now to talk about that. But I believe he will be the Democratic candidate then. He is so much bigger than any other Democrat in the country that he will have to be recognized. His power will be felt just the same. The Democratic platform of 1904 will be shaped principally on the events of the coming four years. You will find Bryan in the front rank in the making of Democratic history in all this time. If he goes to the senate he will be in position to lead his party. The fusion forces will control the Nebraska legislature and I believe they will elect him as senator. Bryan is not a candidate, but I know that in his heart he wants to go to the senate which was one of the first ambitions of his early life, a seat in the senate. Besides, Bryan does not like McKinley, and he would be in a position to lambaste the administration. Mr. Bryan began his campaign for 1900 a few weeks after the election in 1896, and I predict that he will adopt the same course again."

"What does Mr. Bryan think caused his defeat Tuesday?"

"First, the dinner pail; and the prosperity argument and usual methods of coercion practiced in trade circles. I do not see how he can help believing Democratic leaders were inactive in some quarters, and that he was deliberately 'thrown' by some who professed to be his friends."

"Will the talk that Bryan is not a candidate for senator prevent his election by the Nebraska legislature?"

"No, it should not. There will be a demand from every quarter for Bryan. The alleged promise of the Democratic senatorship to Editor Hitchcock of Omaha will hardly keep Bryan out of the senate. The legislature might disregard the alleged claim, or pledge, so far as Hitchcock is concerned. Such a course was adopted when Senator Allen, Populist, was appointed by Governor Poynter. Hitchcock does not like Bryan, and would refuse to vacate a promise for Bryan if in his power to do so. Anyhow, the Nebraska legislature will elect two senators and would probably choose Bryan over Allen in a contest. If necessary Allen might step aside for Bryan. They are the closest personal friends and Allen was appointed on the recommendation of Mr. Bryan. (Signed) W. P. Campbell."

To Go to Texas.

Houston, Tex., Nov. 8.—It is said here that W. J. Bryan is coming to Texas and will reside in Austin. The health of one of his children was improved much here last winter, and it is said that Mr. Bryan remarked at the time that in case he was defeated he would come to Texas, as he knew the people of the state loved him. There is talk of offering him a chair as professor in the state university.

The stock of the New York 10c store, which was placed in the hands of an assignee last week, was appraised Wednesday. The store is to be re-opened under the charge of Harry J. Nichols, the assignee, Saturday.

Liver complaints cured by Beecham's Pills.

GREEN CAMP

Local and Personal Notes of Interest in That Village.

Green Camp, Nov. 7.—Hon. J. W. Wyan of Kenton, Ohio, is visiting his brother-in-law Dr. [illegible]

[illegible] was in Marion [illegible]

W. F. Johnson [illegible] Sunday.

[illegible] Rinker and Miss Sarah [illegible] were Sunday guests of [illegible]

Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] were shoppers in Marion Tuesday.

Mr. S. Moore, Tuesday

[illegible] in Green [illegible] with the family.

[illegible] Mrs. Ida Johnson [illegible] Sunday with [illegible] of Marion.

[illegible] Johnson was [illegible] Sunday.

[illegible] Mrs. Ida Johnson [illegible] Sunday.

[illegible] Mrs. Ida Johnson [illegible] Sunday.

[illegible] Mrs. Ida Johnson

IN NEXT CONGRESS

Republicans Will Have a Good Big, Safe, Working Majority.

IT MAY REACH FORTY-THREE

The Republicans Have Gained Heavily in Congressmen in the Eastern States.

THE SENATE LARGELY REPUBLICAN

House Will Contain Two Hundred Republicans to One Hundred and Forty-Nine Democrats, the Senate Fifty-Four Republicans to Twenty-Six Democrats, with Nine Independents—A Schedule of Result.

Chicago, Nov. 7.—With several districts still to hear from, the Republican strength of the lower house of the next congress is placed at 200, as against 149 Democrats and eight independents. This would be a majority of 43, as compared with fifteen two years ago.

The great changes have been in the East. The Republicans have gained heavily in New York and Pensylvania, and there have also been slight changes in some of the Mississippi valley states, in Ohio, and on the Pacific coast.

Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota still have solid Republican delegations. To this list is now to be added California, which has elected seven Republican members.

The changes in the senate are such as to make that body even more Republican than it now is. The Republicans have carried Delaware, thus making sure of two senators from that state.

They have also captured the legislature in Utah, and this insures a Republican member of the senate to fill the vacancy which now exists. All the returns indicate that the Republicans have also carried the legislature in South Dakota, insuring the defeat of Senator Pettigrew. In North Carolina, Marion Butler, Populist, will be replaced by a Democrat. Making allowance for these changes, the senate will stand 55 Republicans, 26 Democrats and 9 Independents.

The Next House.

Chicago, Nov. 7.—The best information now obtainable shows that the next house of congress will have the following representatives from the states:

States	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.
Alabama		9	
Arkansas		6	
California	7		
Colorado			2
Connecticut	4		
Delaware	1		
Florida		2	
Georgia		11	
Idaho			1
Illinois	13	9	
Indiana	10	3	
Iowa	11		
Kansas	7		1
Kentucky	2	9	
Louisiana		6	
Maine	4		
Maryland	6		
Massachusetts	10	2	
Michigan	12		
Minnesota	7		
Mississippi		7	
Missouri	2	12	
Montana		1	
Nebraska	2	1	2
Nevada			1
New Hampshire	2		
New Jersey	6	2	
New York	22	11	
North Carolina	2	7	
North Dakota	1		
Ohio	17	4	
Oregon	2		
Pennsylvania	25	5	
Rhode Island	2		
South Carolina		7	
South Dakota	2		
Tennessee	2	8	
Texas		13	
Utah	1		
Vermont	2		
Virginia		10	
Washington	2		
West Virginia	3	1	
Wisconsin	10		
Wyoming	1		

R. M. DAVIS

Misses One Position, but Is Lucky Enough To Get Another.

R. M. Davis of Salt Rock township, who was the Republican candidate for recorder, received a telegram Wednesday to come to Mt. Vernon and take the position of stamp clerk in the postoffice there.

Mr. Davis took the civil service examination there three years ago, and received the appointment as substitute clerk. He has worked there two summers while the regular clerk took his vacation. The appointment was particularly gratifying, coming as it did the day after the election when Mr. Davis was one of the losers. He left Wednesday evening for Mt. Vernon to take the place, and will move his family there at once.

Flatulence is cured by Beecham's

MORRAL NEWS

A Record of the People Who Have Come or Gone

Morral, Nov. 9.—Mr. Elza Newland of Athens county, and Miss Francis Case were married at the bride's home on south Green street last Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, Rev. R. W. Chamberlain was the officiating clergyman.

Ben Warner is visiting friends in Plain City.

Miss Nellie Wetzel visited Mrs. B. B. Moore, west of town, Sunday.

Miss Blanch Schultz and Miss Emma Stark of Marion were guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Schultz, Saturday and Sunday.

S. M. Brake, who has the walking typhoid fever, has had a relapse.

Prof. H. B. Williams, of Sandusky, was the guest of L. D. Louthan, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Aml Cluff of near Caledonia were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Barnthouse, Sunday.

Mrs. Harvey Barnthouse of Columbus is visiting friends here.

F. J. Schultz and wife of Marion were guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Schultz, Sunday.

Miss Minnie Wyse of Upper Sandusky is visiting Miss Alice McClain.

Mr. John Johnson and wife of Green Camp visited friends here Sunday.

Mr and Mrs. J. L. Haner and two children were guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Schultz, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hary Schultz of Agosta were guests of friends here Sunday.

BIG, CLEAN SWEEP

Made by the Republican State and National Tickets.

PLURALITY OVER SIXTY THOUSAND.

Outcome of the Contests in the Several Congressional Districts of the State—Democrats Gain in Larger Cities But Lose in Smaller Towns and Rural Regions.

Columbus, O., Nov. 7.—According to late returns, the Republican national and state tickets have swept Ohio by from 60,000 to 80,000 plurality. There have been Republican losses in the larger cities compared with 1896, notably in Cincinnati and Cleveland, but these losses have been more than offset by the gains in the smaller cities and the rural districts. McKinley's plurality in 1896 was 51,000.

The board of elections give McKinley in Cleveland 37,702; Bryan, 37,422; McKinley's plurality, 280. Four years ago McKinley carried the city by 3,514.

McKinley carried Hamilton county by 17,000 and Franklin by 2,400.

The following were elected to congress:

First district — William B. Shattuc (Rep.).

Second—Jacob H. Bromwell (Rep.).

Third—Robert Nevin (Rep.), doubtful.

Fourth—Robert B. Gordon (Dem.).

Fifth—John S. Snook (Dem.).

Sixth—C. O. Hildebrand (Rep.).

Seventh—Thomas Kyle (Rep.).

Eighth—W. R. Warnock (Rep.)

Ninth—J. H. Southard (Rep.).

Tenth—Stephen Morgan (Rep.).

Eleventh — Charles H. Grosvenor (Rep.).

Twelfth—Emmett Tompkins (Rep.), doubtful.

Thirteenth — James A. Norton (Dem.).

Fourteenth—W. W. Skiles (Rep.).

Fifteenth — N. H. Van Voorhis (Rep.).

Sixteenth—J. J. Gill (Rep.).

Seventeenth — J. W. Cassingham (Dem.).

Eighteenth — Robert W. Taylor (Rep.).

Nineteenth—Charles Dick (Rep.).

Twentieth—J. A. Beidler (Rep.), doubtful.

Twenty-first — Theodore Burton (Rep.).

Ovation to McKinley.

Canton, O., Nov. 7.—President McKinley was tendered an ovation by his fellow townsmen. The president said: "Fellow citizens, I thank you for the very great compliment of this call on this inclement night and at this late hour. (Cries of "You're welcome"). Of the many gratifying reports from every part of the country, none have given me more genuine and sincere gratitude than those from my own city and my own county of Stark. And I appear now only to do as I have done on so many former occasions, to thank you once more for the warm and hearty indorsement which you have today given my public acts."

McKinley Congratulated.

Canton, O., Nov. 7.—The president's first congratulations from headquarters came from J. H. Manley at New York, as follows: "Praise God from whom all blessings flow. Your triumphant re-election is conceded by Democratic managers. I tender my earnest congratulations. We are very happy at headquarters."

Hanna on the Result.

Cleveland, Nov. 7.—Senator Hanna received returns at the Union club. In response to a question as to the cause of McKinley's re-election, he said: "The people re-elected him because they wanted him. Americanism did it." Senator Hanna said he was not surprised at the result.

Result in Toledo.

Toledo, O., Nov. 7.—For congress in the Ninth district J. H. Southard (Rep.), was elected. Toledo was carried by McKinley by 2,000 plurality.

THE POPULAR VOTE

The Result of Tuesday's Balloting Is Given Here by States.

SOME ODD CHANGES MADE

Many of the States Voting for McKinley Do So by Greatly Reduced Pluralities.

CONTRARY CHANGES ARE MADE

Many States Faithful to Bryan Reduce Their Democratic Pluralities. Massachusetts and New York Show Heaviest Republican Losses But Republicans Have Little Less Plurality of Popular Vote.

New York, Nov. 7.—McKinley, according to the latest returns, carried twenty-eight states and Bryan seventeen. The estimated pluralities in the different states follow:

For McKinley.

California, 10,000 against 2,797 in 1896.

Connecticut, 27,000 against 33,515 in 1896.

Delaware, 3,000 against 3,360 in 1896.

Illinois, 95,500 against 142,498 in 1896.

Indiana, 20,000 against 18,161 in 1896.

Iowa, 100,000 against 68,552 in 1896.

Kansas, 28,000; gave Democrats 12,-296 in 1896.

Maine, 25,000 against 45,777 in 1896.

Maryland, 10,000 against 22,221 in 1896.

Massachusetts, 80,000 against 176,295 in 1896.

Michigan, 70,000 against 56,868 in 1896.

Minnesota, 85,000 against 53,768 in 1896.

Nebraska, 4,000; gave Democrats 13,579 in 1896.

New Hampshire, 20,000 against 35,794 in 1896.

New Jersey, 50,000 against 87,692 in 1896.

New York, 152,000 against 268,189 in 1896.

North Dakota, 8,000 against 5,641 in 1896.

Ohio, 75,000 against 48,497 in 1896.

Oregon, 8,000 against 2,317 in 1896.

Pennsylvania, 200,000 against 295,072 in 1896.

Rhode Island, 20,000 against 22,978 in 1896.

South Dakota, 10,000; gave Democrats 152 in 1896.

Utah, 2,000; gave Democrats 51,032 in 1896.

Vermont, 30,000 against 40,490 in '96.

Washington, 3,000; gave Democrats 12,493 in 1896.

West Virginia, 10,000 against 11,487 in 1896.

Wisconsin, 160,000 against 102,512 in 1896.

Wyoming, 3,000; gave Democrats 582 in 1896.

For Bryan.

Alabama, 75,000 against 75,570 in '96.

Arkansas, 40,000 against 72,591 in '96.

Colorado, 35,000 against 134,882 in 1896.

Florida, 20,000 against 21,444 in '96.

Georgia, 40,000 against 54,141 in '96.

Idaho, 10,000 against 16,868 in 1896.

Kentucky, 5,000; gave Republicans 281.

Louisiana, 50,000 against 55,138.

Mississippi, 50,000 against 58,404.

Missouri, 35,000 against 58,727.

Montana, 30,000 against 32,013.

Nevada, 2,000 again 6,439.

North Carolina, 20,000 against 19,266.

South Carolina, 45,000 against 49,-517.

Tennessee, 15,000 against 17,495.

Texas, 175,000 against 202,914.

Virginia, 25,000 against 19,241.

DR. ROBERT RAMROTH, D., Coroner-elect.

A Daughter to Thorntons.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Thornton of Louisiana, Missouri, Sunday. Mr. Thornton was formerly of this city in connection with the telephone company. Mrs. Thornton is a daughter of C. B. Merchant of east Center street.

The best of all pills are Beecham's.

THREE LEADING FIGURES IN THE CANADIAN ELECTION, NOV. 7.

Sir Wilfred Laurier, the premier, is the leader of the Liberals. Sir Charles Tupper is the leader of the Conservatives. He is very old, however, and his most active lieutenant is Hugh John MacDonald, son of the late Sir John MacDonald, who was for years the great Conservative leader.

BOUT IS OVER

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

ly in the Second, Foster in the Third, McAndrews in the Fourth, and Mahony in the Fifth. The Republicans have elected Maas in the First, Bartelle in the Sixth and Foss in the Seventh.

Rhode Island Official.

Providence, Nov. 8.—Official returns from Rhode Island give McKinley 33,-521, Bryan 19,947, Maloney 1,583, Woolley 1,626, a plurality for McKinley of 13,547 in a total vote of 56,077. His plurality four years ago was 27,978 in a total vote of 54,758. He carried every city and town in the state, as he did in 1896. The vote this year is the largest ever cast in the state.

California.

San Francisco, Nov. 8.—The majority for McKinley in California continues to grow, and the indications are that it will run it to 40,000. The legislature is Republican by a majority of 36. The state senate contains 31 Republicans and 7 Democrats. The assembly stands Republicans, 68, Democrats, 22.

Illinois Legislature.

Chicago, Nov. 8.—Returns received from the state do not alter the political complexion of the next legislature. The probability is that the Republicans will have a majority of about 22 on joint ballot, which means a Republican successor to Senator Cullom.

Pennsylvania Complete.

Philadelphia, Nov. 8.—Complete but unofficial returns give McKinley 293,-726 plurality in Pennsylvania.

Utah.

Salt Lake City, Nov. 8.—Returns are in from about three-quarters of the precincts in the state. McKinley's majority is 4,500. Wells (Rep.) for governor has a majority of 2,000, and Sutherland (rep.) for congress leads King by 1,000 majority. The senate will stand nine Republicans and nine Democrats. The Republicans elect 28 representatives and the Democrats 27, making a Republican majority of 11 on joint ballot.

Outcome in Kansas.

Topeka, Nov. 8.—Returns tend to confirm the early estimates of the result of the election in Kansas. Practically complete returns show that McKinley has a plurality of 25,000 and that the Republican state ticket is successful by a plurality of probably 5,000 less. The legislature will be Republican in both branches, insuring the election of a Republican United States senator to succeed Lucien Baker. The Republicans have certainly elected seven congressmen, one district, the Third, being still in doubt, with the chances in favor of the fusion candidate.

West Virginia.

Wheeling, Nov. 8.—Secretary James K. Hall of the Republican state committee gives tabulated returns from every county in the state, showing West Virginia has given McKinley nearly 26,000 majority. All four congressmen are Republicans. The house of delegates will be composed of 51 Republicans, 19 Democrats, 1 doubtful; state senate, 17 Republicans, 5 Democrats, 1 doubtful, giving the Republicans at least a majority on joint ballot. The state ticket goes through with about 1,500 less than the presidential.

Iowa's Highwater Mark.

Des Moines, Nov. 8.—Semi-official returns from 88 of the 99 counties in the state give Republicans 266,068 votes, Democrats 178,592, a plurality of 87,418, an average of 1,000 Republican majority to each county. The other 13 counties at the same ratio will increase the Republican plurality to slightly more than 100,000, which is the high water mark in the state's history.

Oklahoma.

Guthrie, O. T., Nov. 8.—Secretary Renshaw of the Republican territorial committee made the following statement: "Dennis Flynn is re-elected by 5,000 majority. We have elected a majority in both branches of the legislature. The two houses stand as follows: Lower house, 17 Republicans, 9 Democrats; council, 7 Republicans, 6 Democrats.

Takes Another Jump.

New York, Nov. 8.—Standard Oil stock made a new record Wednesday by reaching 650, the highest price yet attained. This makes a jump of about fifty points for these shares in the past three months.

OUR success has been earned—every bit of it. We didn't buy a good business. We bought a poor business and made a good one out of it.

ANTHONY'S LAUNDRY,
230 E. Center St. Phone 1183.

OTHERS CLAIM

To give you as good merchandise for the money as we do. But do they? Come and see for yourself.

Yarn Mittens, per pair, 5c to	5
Good Canvas Mittens	10
Leather Gloves, per pair	25
Boys' Lined Gloves	25
Boys' Hose (Good) per pair	10
Handkerchiefs, 25c the 3 for	1
Ladies' Union Suits, Fleeced	50
Ladies' Underwear, per garment	25
Men's Underwear, 45c, 49c	25

Stove Pipe, Oil Cloth, Coal Buckets, Coal Tongs, Shovels, etc., cheaper than any other store. Don't fail to visit,

THE ARK.
143 E. Main St. J. R. LAYTON.

The Sterling Store.
Hotel Marion Block.

Winter Underwear and Hosiery.

Sale of ladies' and children's goods. We can sell you a better quality for the money than any store in the city and can save you money.

Ladies' heavy fleeced vests	25c
Ladies' heavy fleeced gray vests	25c
Ladies' heavy fleeced gray drawers	25c
Ladies' extra heavy fleeced jac vests	39c
Ladies' extra heavy union suits	50c
Children's heavy union suits	25c
Children's extra heavy union suits	50c
Children's extra heavy fleeced hose 4c	15c
Children's extra heavy fleeced hose	25c
Children's fleeced hose	10c
Ladies' fleece lined hose	15c
Ladies' extra heavy fleeced hose	25c
Ladies' extra heavy fleeced hose	35c

Remember we are the only exclusive Ladies' Furnisher. See our line before buying.

THE STERLING STORE

Something New in Marion.

A new jewelry store. Geo. W. Bowers has opened up his new jewelry store in the Ackerman room on south Main street—one of the most complete jewelry stores is at your disposal.

Jewelry on the Installment Plan.

The STAR Job Press EXCELS IN GOOD WORK.

Useful Gifts, Ornaments, China, Etc.

Come See For Yourself

and be convinced of the superior line of new and beautiful fall and holiday goods we are displaying.

JARDINIERES. Hundreds of styles and sizes in prices ranging from 8c to $6.00. Special large Jardiniere, finely embossed, 10c

Pictures & Frames. You will enjoy a look at these, because of the many new subjects, styles and variation. Come see what a pretty picture a quarter will buy.

FRENCH CHINA. We lead in the showing of fine dishes and our prices on these are very low. Our stock is now at its best, and first comers will secure best choice.

WE FRAME PICTURES.

The Marion Bazar.
Opposite Postoffice. W. J. GRILLS.

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JACKSONVILLE — QUEEN & CRESCENT — ROUTE — NEW ORLEANS

Rock ballast, heavy steel, modern locomotives, block signals and electric headlights, vestibuled trains, fast time, convenient schedules, Observation, Cafe and Parlor Cars, Drawing-room Sleepers, Free Reclining Chairs and Palace Day Coaches—you get all these when you travel via the Queen & Crescent Route.

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D. M. HINAMAN, D., Commissioner-elect.

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THE LAST OPPORTUNITY.

will be given to the people of Marion and vicinity to procure the remainder of our slightly damaged stock of Clothing, Hats and Furnishings at prices unheard of, as we must make room for our new stock. Now as this will be your last chance to secure one of the great bargains of the FIRE SALESTOCK we would advise you to come and convince yourself that we are selling these goods REGARDLESS OF COST. You must come and see the goods we are offering at the following prices:

Bargain Table No. 1 Contains Men's Suits.

Men's good working suits $1.95

All wool suits worth from $5 to $8, Fire Sale Price $2.35

The best all worsted suits that will stand the test $4.50

Our finest cassimeres $5.98

Bargain Table No. 2, Men's Overcoats.

A good black beaver overcoat $2.98

Fine black and blue kersey and beaver overcoats which formerly sold at $8 and $9 go in this sale at $4.98

All wool kerseys that will give the best of satisfaction both in make and wear $7.35

Men's covert overcoats in the latest shades, good plain and fancy linings $8.98

Bargain Table No. 3.

Boys' suits in blue, black and fancy colors, single and double breasted with long pants $3.37

An all wool, fancy plaid, double-breasted suit for boys from 15 to 19 ..... $4.85

Bargain Table No. 4.

Boys's black all worsted overcoats made with silk linings, formerly sold at $10 00, go in this sale at $1.75

Boys' overcoats sold at $2.50, go in this sale at 89c

Boys' covert overcoat, the best material $3.50

A gray vienna overcoat made with good Italian lining $4.69

Bargain Table No. 5

A three-piece childs' suit, coat pants and vest for 50c

Better ones ..... 98c, $1.75 and $2.89

Childs' ulsters ..... 98c, $1.25 and $2.48

A heavy gray frieze ulster for boys from 9 to 13 ..... $2.85

Childs' overcoats with and without capes from ..... 25c up

Men's Separate Pants

On each bargain table will be found men's pants at such prices as were never before offered in Marion county.

Furnishing Goods Departments

Men's heavy gray random underwear, shirts or drawers 21c

Derby ribbed shirts or drawers 23c

Extra heavy derby ribbed undershirts 35c

A good heavy fleeced lined undershirt or drawer 39c

Brown fancy wool underwear at 59c

Boys' heavy gray random shirts or drawers 18c

Boys' heavy fleeced lined underwear, shirts or drawers 25c

Nobby shirts for men and boys, made with two separate collars and cuffs in the latest style and pattern 49c

Good working shirts made extra large 15c

Two shirts in one, made double front and back, black and white stripe 39c

Men's leather gloves and mittens that will give the best of service are always to be had here at the lowest prices.

Hats and Caps

Men's stiff hats which formerly sold at $1.50, Fire Sale Price 75c

The newest and most up-to-date stiff hats, formerly sold at $2.50, now $1.45

Our Howard hat, exclusive agents, $3 quality, while they last $1.75

Our cap department is where we save you money.

We give you the benefit of these prices before disposing of this stock in bulk. We shall keep aside any article upon which there is a deposit made. Take advantage of these prices as they will not last long.

113 SOUTH MAIN, **I. MARX & SONS,** MARION, OHIO.

R. & B.

Farmers You Are Interested . . . .

in this sale of Farm Implements. Come and see if we haven't some things you need. Farm Implements at half price.

RYAN & BURKE,

(Successors to J. Hood & Son.)

Masonic Block. MARION, OHIO

TRICYCLE STOLEN.

Janitor Hemmerly Loses His Well Known Wheel.

A. Hemmerly, the carpet weaver, living on Oak street and janitor of the Iowa Baptist church, left a bicycle standing in front of the church Wednesday afternoon and when he came out Mr. Hemmerly noticed the wheel at once and upon investigation found that it had been stolen by Pete Marion.

Messrs. Sylvester and Harry Kesler began Monday remodelling the store room on Church street occupied by them with a stock of millinery. They will move their jewelry business into the room they will use the two rooms adjoining for their bicycle business.

MEET ME AT FRANK'S.

Our Regular Weekly Bulletin Was Never as Interesting as This Week.

It tells people of best, reliable goods; how they can save and why they can save, if they come here. Every item a true representation in itself. These statements are truthful, and truthful statements have built business just as it stands today—Marion's most progressive and fastest growing mercantile establishment.

All Kinds of Underwear at a Positive Saving of One-third to One-half

Away last May we contracted for a spot cash consideration, to take the sample garments, of Underwear of four manufacturers. The lots were large and generally are sold to a large city concern, but we had in view the large savings such a sale afford and bought the goods and packed them away to wait for undercover weather.

Now they are on sale, Mens' Ladies' Misses and Childrens' Underwear in different weights and qualities, and are being SOLD AT ACTUALLY ONE-THIRD TO ONE-HALF LESS THAN REGULAR RETAIL PRICES

These wonderful savings in price are attracting buyers from the entire surrounding county and we advise you to come soon. Good things, like this, don't last forever.

Mens' and Boys' Gloves.

Another surprise that is making this store many friends. This was another deal made during the early summer months—a large purchase of Gloves for Men and Boys at prices that place us in a position to undersell. They come in the cheapest Goat to the highest priced Buck-skin, and start in price at 18c pair and then up at easy stages to $1.00 pair. No man cares to look further when he sees these gloves

A Chance for Smart Carpet Buyers. All Wool Extra Supers, 50c Yard

We place on sale a line of Lowell and Hartford, all wool, extra supers, in up to date designs. The same pat-patterns that bring 75c yard, while the lot lasts, choice, 50c yard.

$1.00 Best Tapestry Brussels for 65c. Yard.

Eight patterns of Best Tapestry Brussells, with borders, new designs. The best $1.00-quality, while this lot lasts, choice for 65c yard.

A Special Feature in the Millinery Dept.

A department for the making over of old hats. It's like this: You bring your old hat and trimmings here and we'll make it look like new, in fact it will just look like a new hat and the cost will be small. A trial is all we ask. AMONG THE NEW TRIMMED HATS, you'll find a most beautiful collection, and priced to make new customers. No one acquainted with this Millinery Dept doubts its ability to sell the most stylish hats at the smallest amount, and can convince you if you give us just one chance

The Busy Cloak Dept,

is conceded by all to be headquarters for Up-to-date Ready-made Garments. Best garments cheaper here than elsewhere is expected, and we never disappoint.

LADIES' PLUSH CAPES made from the good Salts Plush, full cut with the best fur and linings, $5.00, $6.00, $8 98 and $7.50. Our specialty is large sizes, 42 to 46

LADIES' SHORT JACKETS in Tan, Castor and Black. A strong showing at $5, $7.50, $10 and $12 50.

LADIES' TAILOR-MADE SUITS in Black, Gray, Castor, Oxford and Blue; all sizes and prices, $5 to $25

Alterations on all ready-made goods are made here by experienced dressmakers. No fit, no pay.

Misses' and Children's Garments.

Large new line received this week in Jackets and Automobile Effects. All colors, from $1 98 up to $12 50

Big new shipment of Furs, Waists, Skirts and Cloth Capes in this week.

D. A. FRANK & CO.

IN POLICE COURT

William Thompson Pleads Guilty to a Charge of Petit Larceny, Wednesday.

HE IS SENT TO THE WORKHOUSE

The Request of His Former Employer for Leniency Saves Him From a Sentence for Grand Larceny. Election Night Passed Off Without a Single Arrest, Though There Was Some Drinking.

Wm. Thompson, the fellow arrested for stealing the hose at the North & Christian coal quarries, was taken before Mayor McClure Tuesday and pleaded guilty to grand larceny. Wednesday Colonel C. B. Christian, for whom Thompson formerly worked, decided that he would ask the mayor to be lenient with the prisoner. Accordingly a new affidavit was sworn out for petit larceny and Thompson was again arraigned before Mayor McClure this morning on that charge. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to thirty days in the Columbus workhouse and to pay a fine of ten dollars and the costs, all of which will detain him at the institution about sixty days.

Marshal Davidson took him to the workhouse Wednesday afternoon.

There were no arrests made Tuesday evening. The large crowd which congregated on the streets to hear election returns was an orderly one, and thanks many fellows had during the excitement imbibed a little too freely from the flowing bowl, they were all good natured and no serious fights occurred.

THEY CAN'T AGREE

Millie L. Roads Seeks a Divorce from Warren Roads Alleging Cruelty and Neglect.

THE PETITION FILED WEDNESDAY

James Bowers Files a Cross Petition to His Wife's Suit for Divorce and Prays That the Court Will Grant the Bill of Separation to Him, Alleging the Blame Is Hers.

Divorce business took a boom in common pleas court Wednesday. Millie L. Roads, by her attorney, Charles Conley, filed a petition for divorce against her husband, Warren Roads, averring that she married the defendant August 25, 1878, and seven children were born of the union. Extreme cruelty and gross neglect were set forth as the causes. November 1, 1900, the defendant threatened to beat the plaintiff's head off, and since then she has been compelled to stay away from his home. He is able bodied and, when sober, is able to earn a living for himself and family, but has refused to do so, and she has been compelled to earn the livelihood and was also compelled to mortgage her lot, 2074 in Eden Park addition to Marion. The plaintiff further alleges that she is the owner of the household furniture and personal property. She asks for a divorce and that the defendant be restrained from interfering with the plaintiff's peaceful possession of the property and annoying the plaintiff in any way. Judge Young Wednesday granted a temporary injunction in the matter.

In the divorce matter of Sarah Bowers against James Bowers, the defendant Wednesday filed an answer and cross-petition admitting that he is a railroad man, earns good wages and is in good health.

For cross-petition he alleges that he married the plaintiff March 22, 1899, and that he has ever since been a faithful and loving husband. The plaintiff has been guilty of gross neglect of duty and extreme cruelty. She treated his children, Grace, Avis, May and Walter Bowers, so cruelly that Grace Bowers, although in delicate health, was compelled to leave home, and later he was compelled to take his other two children and leave home that they might live in peace.

The defendant further alleges that the plaintiff was not without means with which to live her, as she was the owner of property in Milton, Pennsylvania, worth $1500. He asks for the divorce.

Rev. Paul Price, the evangelist, will arrive here this week and will begin a series of meetings in the Regular Baptist church next Sunday. The meetings will last ten days, and, as Mr. Price is a powerful speaker and an earnest worker, the meetings promise much of interest.

The Uhler & Phillips Store.

DRESS GOODS.

Venetian Cloth.

We will show this week some very extra values in the popular shades in All-Wool Venetian Cloths.

40 inch All-Wool Venetian Cloth in Mode, Castor, Brown, Green Garnet and Black. A special value at

50c.

52-inch All-Wool Venetian Cloth in 6 colors, a very good quality at

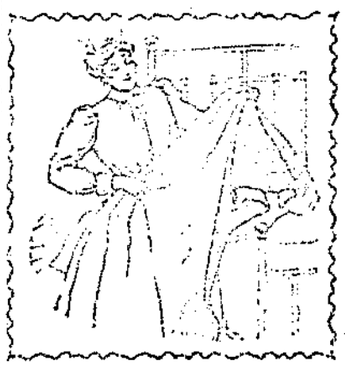
$1.00.

Satin-finished Royal Venetian Cloth, as pretty as a Broadcloth and will wear more satisfactorily, a big line of colors, all shrunk and sponged, at

$1.25.

Uhler & Phillips.

The Warner & Edwards Store.



Some Interesting Facts About Blankets.

A woolen blanket is not necessarily all wool. The Standard dictionary admits that.

A blanket may be one-quarter wool and three-quarters cotton and still be a wool blanket.

Again, a blanket may be all wool, but not the kind of all wool that sensitive people care to have.

Much of the wool that goes into bargain-counter blankets, has seen service before. It is the "cream" of the rag man's gatherings and arrives at the blanket factories in the shape of old underwear and hosiery and the like.

Now, we want to say to you, just as emphatically and unconditionally as possible, that the St. Mary's blankets are ALL WOOL, and that that wool is thoroughly PURE, HONEST, FIRST-HAND WOOL.

There are good wool blankets that sell for $4 00 a pair and there are other blankets just as large, and called "fair," "good" or "excellent," according to the veracity of the dealer, that sell for 50 cents. As a rule, things sell for just about what they are worth.

The St. Mary's Blankets are the best blankets in the world.

The Eclipse, a clear silver gray blanket $3.98

"Royal" sanitary 11-4 blanket $5.00

St. Mary's unshrinkable, extra large $6.00

St. Mary's Ohio fleece, 70x82 in $8.00

St. Mary's Saxony blanket $12.00

Warner & Edwards.

MARION WEEKLY STAR **$1.00** MARION WEEKLY STAR

LATEST CREATIONS **JACKETS** TAILOR-MADE

Misses' and Children's Jackets in all the popular Fall fabrics, rich assortment colors, all sizes, 4 to 18 years ..... $10 to $1.98

Ladies' Jackets made of Melton, Kersey and Boucle cloths, tailor-made garments, all the popular makes and colors, range of sizes complete ..... $20 to $3.49

BLANKET BARGAINS—11-4 All-Wool Gray Blankets that usually sell at $3.75, pair $2.98

Hard-tied Comforts, large size, made of Silkolines and heavy prints, great values ..... $2.25 to $1.49

Cheaper than you can make them.

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THE CASH STORE. SATISFACTORY STORE.

OPEN NIGHTS UNTIL 8:30.

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Part Two.. # MARION WEEKLY STAR. Pages 9-16

VOL. XVI. NO. 24 MARION, OHIO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1900. PRICE FIVE CENTS

A Dog Robber's Charge.

By P. Y. Black,

Author of "The Last Submarine," "Sentinel Fire Guard," "The Hearts Alliance," Etc.

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I only ask of that proud race
When we have scaff and with us
That I may die and not disgrace
Its ancient chivalry.
—"The Bohemian Girl."

"WHAT," says I. "Oh, rats!" says I. "The bloke bu'sted ye in the jaw, and ye didn't do nothin to 'im. Ye ain't no good." I says, and I lays m' hands knocks the kid about good. "Now," says I when I was through, "will ye fight that bloke or will I pound ye some?" So he hunts up that bloke, who was a heap bigger than Sammy, and I seen it was a square do, and Sammy knocked 'im out in the tenth round. See? If it hadn't been for that lickin that I gave Sammy Owen that made 'im fight most desperate, that kid would have been a disgrace to the ward, so he would. I tell ye fellers, there won't be no monkey business with Lieutenant Sammy Owens from West Point, 'cause I seen to that when Sammy was so high and I was champion lightweight of the ward. I was the makin of Sammy, and he thinks the world of me. See?

In the long lingering twilight of an evening in midsummer a number of troopers sat on the long porch of the wooden barracks. Out on the parade ground, retreat being comfortably over and the day's work done, the band was gathered about the flagstaff, playing away the heat of the sun and welcoming the cool shades of night. Spud Murphy was the especial object of interest to the men in that a new lieutenant had joined the troop that day, and Spud was, it seemed, well acquainted with the young officer's family history. Even the first sergeant so far relaxed his dignity as to step out from the orderly room and ask a question or two of the bullet headed, bright eyed soldier from New York city.

"'Twas this way," said Murphy, "my father and Sammy's father was pals once, and when I was a tough young fellow, fightin my way through the old ward, I took Sammy, who was a little kid, and educated him in the ways and manners of men as is men. 'Twas me as learned him to put up his little fists first. But say, old Owen was a lulu, he was, and went in for bein a politician, and got made an alderman and waltzed in the boodle for all he was worth. My father hadn't that kind of get up. So when old man Owen got rich, we didn't mix no more with their crowd, see? Sammy he goes away to a dude school and his dad goes to congress, and they pulls out from our back and moves up town, though, say, the Owenses is always our ward boys and we's proud of them, see? Then I enlists in this here Bloomin troop. Say, that's nine years ago, but them boys in New York remembers me still, and what's the matter with the time they give me when I go back on leave to see them? Say, 'twas great. Sammy goes to West Point, and here he comes. He thinks the world of me, does Sammy."

A tall, thin man, with the straps of a second lieutenant, came out from the last house, a bachelor's quarters on officers' row, and crossed the parade ground, coming directly toward the barracks.

"It's him," cried Murphy in suppressed excitement. "I'd know his measly red hair a mile off. Gee! To think that little Sammy would ever grow up to be my lieutenant."

The officer passed the length of the porch, saluted by the men, and entered the orderly room, to which the first sergeant preceded him. In a few minutes Spud Murphy was called and left his comrades complacently expectant.

"How do you do, Murphy?" said Owen, nodding, and Spud felt chilled. In the seclusion of the orderly room he thought, with a sense of aggrievement, the new lieutenant, his old protege of the "block," might have condescended to shake hands. The trooper stood, however, at attention and eyed the new subaltern curiously. The lieutenant held himself straight. Four years of stern training at the military academy had given him that soldierly bearing which a West Pointer can never lose entirely. He was well set up, but to Spud Murphy's critical eye, accustomed to the clean and wholesome face colors of the plain troopers, the dead dull gray of Owen's cheeks, their sunken leanness, the wateriness of his uncertain, nervous eyes, were as a cold cloth on the soldier's enthusiasm over his old friend's rise in station. Owen pricked at the blotting pad of the desk before which he sat, pricked aimlessly with long and twitching fingers.

"Murphy," said he, "I have asked the servant about detailing a man to look after my horses, and so on. He has suggested you. Would you be willing? It will be a considerable help, of course, as far as money is concerned, to you."

Spud squirmed. Every officer has his dog robber, or servant, but such details are not those which the smarter soldiers aspire to gain. There is something menial about the position which is to many a man offensive. Spud "had his opinion" of dog robbers in general. He was, therefore, about to reject the offer peremptorily when the young officer looked at him with an appeal in his eyes which closed Spud's lips.

"I—I have been ill, Murphy," he said slowly, "or I should have joined four months ago. I am not quite well yet, and I—I should like some one here—completely a stranger about me for a time at least."

Spud's memory at the sound and manner of the appeal flashed back to years long past, when the man, now his officer, came to him as a little white faced boy for protection, always cheerfully accorded.

"These dog robber details ain't my style, Sam—Lieutenant," he said, "but I'll—I'll help ye out."

The sergeant grinned, for Spud's bluntness of speech was unofficial in the troop, but Owen smiled faintly, and his eyes shot up at Murphy with a passing gleam of kindliness as the old familiar watchdog devotion flickered, flame like, from the dying embers of his boyhood's fires.

"Thank you," he said, as if greatly relieved, and passed out.

The troop doubtless had many reasons to cast upon Spud Murphy's abandonment of principle, but it was not a safe thing to speak too plainly before the New Yorker's face. Spud therefore disdaining explanation, assumed charge next day of Owen's horses, took his supper and reported duly at the lieutenant's headquarters in the evenings for orders. He was amazed to find the officer a different creature. His cheek was flushed, his eye was bright, he was filling his room with the music of his whistling as he moved about, and he greeted Spud with gay familiarity. He talked garrulously of old times, of the sidewalks of his childhood; he laughed boisterously at remembrance of his great fight, the penalty of he dog which would have been a severe thrashing from Spud. Murphy seemed to have been delighted. He was at first, indeed, but the voice of Owen was too hilarious, his words too humorous in their outpouring, his laugh too boisterous. Ten years of garrison and camp had made the trooper a stickler for etiquette. He knew very well that such familiarity with an ordinary "buck soldier" was out of place. He knew very well that that familiarity was the worst of all possible things for discipline and order. Therefore he waxed cold and eyed the loquacious subaltern closely. Then he took the big glass of whisky offered to him, drank it standing with punctilious respect and withdrew, a good deal worried in his mind as to the future of an officer in whom, for the glory and honor of the old ward, he felt the greatest interest.

"He drinks," he muttered as he crossed the parade to barracks. "That little devil Sammy's taken to drinkin. Oh, rats!"

And long after taps the dog robber lay awake, frowning at the mosquito bar over him.

"The worst thing is," he pondered, "the Kid didn't get that dose at the club. Like an officer and a gentleman. He swallows his medicine all by himself in his room. Sammy's a lone fisherman, and they're no good."

He was at Owen's quarters before reveille. The lieutenant lay on the sitting room lounge, his house open, breathing stertorously. He had not been to bed. On the floor beside him lay an empty bottle. His fingers, hanging lifelessly to the floor, seemed to feel for it. Spud shook him silently, but with little effect. The sergeant ran to the hydrant in the yard and came back with a bucket of water, which he sluiced vigorously over the lieutenant's face and chest. He got another coat on him somehow, gave him a deep gulp of liquor and hustled him out on the parade just in time to report his troop present and set down to morning stables.

"This here racket's got to be stopped," said Murphy, "if either Sammy Owen or me's goin to face New York again and hold up our heads in the ward. Gee, he'll be under arrest in a week at this rate!"

From that day Spud Murphy went about his new work with an altogether unusual reticence and with a faithful devotion which was novel. He seldom now declaimed as he had been wont to declaim on the valor and virtues of his beloved city's inhabitants, among whom he reckoned dearest his erstwhile neighbors, the prosperous Owens. But if the new lieutenant's name was mentioned in his hearing his quick eye turned sharply on the speaker, and his big ears cocked up like a terrier's. He heard little said against his master and protege, for Owen attended to his routine duties and did not attempt radical reforms after the manner of some ambitious johnnies come lately.

Gradually a feeling of pity spread in the troop for the youngster, who was so quiet and courteous, yet so nervous at times and always so gray faced and unhealthy looking. As for his fellow officers, they found that, in spite of his apparent delicacy, Owen could do fairly well all things that they did. He rode, shot, danced, boxed, played poker or billiards with that decent average success which excites neither contempt nor jealousy. He never drank and was methodical in his duties, so that his colonel thought well of him, as a man who in time would make a model regimental quartermaster or fill some such place, where rivers were never expected to be set on fire.

But Spud, writing home in these days to his old father, a saloon keeper in the dearly loved ward, grew mendaciously heroic in his descriptions of Sammy's successes. "He's an honor to us all," said Spud, "and we'll be prouder of him some day even than of his father. I hear old Owen's to go to the senate. He may be president yet, and Sam'll be a general in time, if the salats allow a war. Hooray for the old ward! It's men we breed here."

Spud grinned sardonically as he wrote, but how proud old Murphy was to show that letter across the bar to his ancient chum, the mortuker from the district! Owen senior blew his nose violently when he read it and straightened up like a gubernator. He slipped a $20 bill in an envelope, with an encouraging line to Spud, suggesting that his pull in Washington might do something for an old friend's son. Spud spent the money honorably with the boys across the post trader's bar, but asked for no help through Washington.

"'Twill break the old man's heart," thought he, "which the truth's known."

Little Dr. May, who was known to others and then alike, as immediately appropriate was the nickname as the "Kid," was then the contract surgeon or "sutler doctor," attached to the post. He was smoking his last pipe before turning in one night when a shock came to the other door of his quarters. Opening it, the light of the lamp fell upon Spud Murphy's face.

"Doctor," said the dog robber quietly, "Lieutenant Owen's slaughty bad. Will ye come and see him?"

The Kid put away the lamp, asked some questions, put a few things in his pockets and stepped off to Owen's quarters at the end of the row, somewhat isolated from the rest. Owen had the house all to himself. Spud followed five paces behind, as was seemly. At the house he gained on the doctor and spoke hesitatingly.

"Doctor, ye'll soon see for yerself, and it's no use lyin about it. If it's not against the rules and regulations, will ye keep it to yerself? He's drink."

Dr. May whirled on his heel and stared at the man. No one had ever seen Lieutenant Owen drink. He whirled again and entered, and Spud Murphy followed him.

On the edge of the bed sat the unhappy young officer, shaking horribly, while great drops of perspiration trickled down his cheek. His face was ashen. His eyes were full of a pitiful horror.

"Doctor," he cried and tottered to the Kid, "save me! For God's sake, save me!"

The clean shaven, plump rosiness of the Kid's cheeks were in strong contrast to the gray haggardness of Owen's. As great was the difference between his cool brusqueness and Owen's horrible unstrung condition.

"Get back into bed," said the doctor, "and tell me what all this is about."

Then followed a wretched, ghastly scene as the young officer, with shaking voice and weak tears, chattered incoherently. He told of his last year at West Point, where the vice had got hold firmly of him; how he had escaped detection marvelously and how, when on his leave after graduation, he had let himself go. He had hoped the new life on the plains would help him to freedom, but Spud Murphy alone knew of the hopeless lonely fight in the bachelor's quarters.

He kept on crying, "Save me, the boys save me!"

The doctor spoke to Spud, who stood off in the shadows, watching Owen with a curious kindling on his brutal face of pity, sorrow, contempt and shame.

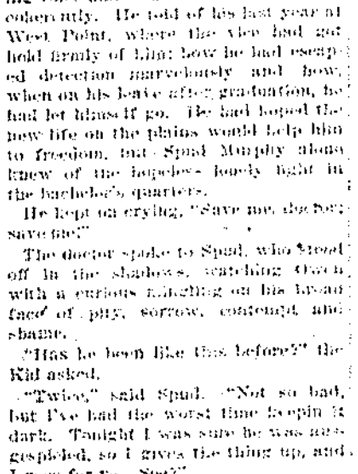
"Has he been like this before?" the Kid asked.

"Twice," said Spud. "Not so bad, but I've had the worst time keepin it dark. Tonight I was sure he was assassinated, so I gives the thing up, and I goes for ye. See?"

Suddenly the man in the bed rose up with a screech, his eyes reflecting horror. Instantly Spud pounced on him and clapped a hand on his mouth that the sound might not penetrate the friendly ears. He and the Kid held the maniac down until the paroxysm passed. Then May took a syringe from his pocket, filled it and bared his patient's arm.

"Murphy," he said after awhile when the injection was taking effect, "why have you said nothing of this?"

"Sure, sir," Murphy continued, "he was once like a little brother to me when he was a kid in our ward.



On the edge of the bed sat the unhappy young officer.

'Twould be eternal disgrace to his old man, that's goin to be our senator, and to all the boys and to my father and to me if he was bobtailed—that is, got the G. B. him bein officer and gentleman. See? We think the world of the Owenses. See?"

The doctor looked at him curiously. He had in his library a volume on dipsomania, others on heredity. Some idea of the fight before the lieutenant dawned upon him, and even he shivered a little at the thought of what Owen had slowly passed through, neither doctor nor valet yet ever suspected to be aware of his vice and shame and open disgrace.

"And do you expect to save him this time?" he gravely asked of the trusty dog robber.

Spud's face showed it.

"I'm tired of a good deal on pay day, doctor, with the boys, but since they here miserable racket I've spent on—What Cod? My eighteen months ain't no good. He breaks out to-night and there ain't no knowin when Sammy gets to break out. That's the worst. Some day he'll do it at the wrong time, when I ain't around, and then it'll break the old man's heart."

He looked at the now sleeping man in despair.

"Wish Lef go, shot before it be comes known" he muttered fiercely. "Doctor, the boys will do anything ye ask. Doctor, this is for me. Don't give it away. Cure him. He's a good fort."

The Kid hummed gently:

"That I may die and be forgiven
For all my sins."

"Did the senator drink hard, Murphy, when he was trying to politics in that sweet land you're so fond of—the ward?"

"Why, sure, sir, they all did," said Spud, "but he took it like a man."

"And his father, I suppose," said the Kid grimly, "took it like a man and his and this poor devil is the result. Murphy, my lad, when you say your prayers or tell your beads or whatever you do, pray that drinking may again become fashionable in the decents of Lieutenant Owen. And in the mean time, before he wakes and goes for lines, you had better empty his cartridges."

"I done that" said Spud, "though it might be better that way for—"

"No, Murphy," said the Kid. "That would be a bad exposure. Soldiers must, all other people with babies, but should scrupulously respect their own secrets."

The Kid respected Private Spud's anxiety to save the unhappy lieutenant from disaster. He watched over Owen's "attack of malaria" personally, so that even that critical outbreak of the maniac passed unnoticed by the adjutant or men. In a week Owen was back with the troop, graver and thinner, quieter and graver than ever, but with the same nervous consciousness which made his troopers as also his comrades regard him with a pitying liking.

The little doctor and Owen had a long private talk, and it is to be supposed the Kid dabbled in mental quicksilo the regular pharmacy of the faculty, for he and Owen took together four weeks' leave of absence, and the doctor brought the Lieutenant back to Spud looking better than ever he had since the craving had burst upon him.

"Take him, Murphy," said the Kid confidently, "and you can let him have the run of the pistol cartridges."

"The blessin of the ward is on ye," said Spud, with great joy, and there after permitted himself to mingle as freely as in former days with the troop, to take his regular break at the post trader's and to discuss the glories of the ward and of the Owen family as magnificently as before. Again the old saloon keeper received a letter from his son, which he showed to the senator, and again was the old lawmaker's heart borne up within him, as he dreamed of glory—real glory, not of the political order, whose hollowness he knew—for his boy.

For war was in the air, the Maine went down, and then war came.

That was six months after the Kid had brought Owen back to duty. During the last three of these the soul of Murphy had been possessed with doubt. Something was wrong with his charge. Just what he could not say. It was not the old trouble—not once had the unholy thirst consumed the officer—that seemed indeed to have left him through the little doctor's radical cure, whatever it may have been. A something of alteration was in the eye and step of the Lieutenant. Now he was listless; he took no part in social gatherings; he avoided any more duty than was absolutely necessary. Before, when not incapacitated by his vice, he had been a burning student, indefatigable in helping his troop to star rank in the regiment. Books no longer interested him nor drills. He cared not whether his men were marksmen or sharpshooters. Spud took heart of grace and wrote to the Kid, who had been sent to another station, and the Kid replied, a little anxiously, but hopefully.

"In changing his inherent nature in one direction," said he, "it is possible that other traits may have been weakened, but it is probable he will be his busy self again in time. So long as the great object was attained by my cure I really don't care much about the rest."

But Spud did. The troop was crazy with delight at getting the route for Cuba. Owen disguised his own feelings from every one, but not from the watchful attendant.

"Holly gee," Spud moaned, "he—he don't want to go!"

The dog robber raged, and, it is to be feared that when in attendance on his master in the seclusion of the latter's quarters, things passed which had better fitted the long gone days when they were only big boy and little boy on the block, and Spud had forced the child to fight or be thrashed. It resulted in Owen's thrusting aside his listlessness for a time and moving around with some enthusiasm in the preparations for departure. The dog robber, however, was profoundly disturbed in heart as he watched the Lieutenant's condition.

"By gee," said he, "I asked him to cure him of drink, but not to take all the spirit out of him. What will the coward's worse than t'other thing."

Then a rainy, sleety, foggy, cold, wet day in the afternoon of a portentous day in these waters crept slowly in to the Cuban coast. The stanch cutter plowed along, her bulwarks lined with watchful armed men, whose wide, straw sombrero hats topped her sides. The silver beach stretched a shifting ribbon along the edge of the sea, and great clouds of surf sparkled in the sun as the waves broke on the coral reefs a little out from the shore. The land within lay a garden of the gods, as green, as fruitful, as all unaware as peaceful. A set of jungle, of tumbled thorny vines and tropical bush, with bamboos and banyans and clumps of cocoa palms, reached back from the beach, rising gently until some miles inland the dark ridge of the hills loomed in the horizon.

No sound came from the land, no foe showed himself as the ship drifted gently in and then lay still some hundreds of yards from shore. Swiftly from her sides two launches were lowered, and each was filled with men with carbine, ammunition belt and pistol.

"Lieutenant Parks will take charge of boat No. 1, Lieutenant Owen of No. 2," said the commanding officer. "You have your position, gentlemen. Good luck to you. In an hour or two I shall expect you back with the information and the scouts."

Boat No. 1 was lying near and its patient who Mr. Parks swung into it in the stern.

"Give way, men," said he. "See if we can't beat the other boat ashore. Now then," he added to the Cuban at the tiller, "look out for the reef. I'd as soon get there dry as not."

"Where is Mr. Z?" a soldier quizzed as they shot forward.

"Lieutenant Owen," said the commanding officer haughtily, "what is the matter? Your men are all at the least."

A voice from the stern of the boat spoke up gently, modest and respectful as need be, yet with a curious note in it.

"The things is all with me, Lieutenant. There's nothin left behind." it said.

Owen started at Spud's rebuke, a rebuke only to his ears, and in his turn swung over and seated himself in the stern close to his attendant.

"Give way," he said, but there was no jolly rejoinder to encourage the others. The men looked fretful as they noted the start the others had.

"Them fellows have the luck," one growled. "They will be first ashore."

Spud had a corner of his eye on Owen's face. In the crowded small boat their shoulders touched. The officer's face was gray, his form trembled.

"This is black ruin," thought Spud, "black ruin and disgrace for him and the ward. If I—if I dared!"

He watched the boat furtively. One man nudged another, and both looked at Owen and sneered. Spud ground his teeth and marked them for future slaughter.

"They know; they see it," he inwardly groaned, "and we'll be eternally disgraced. Oh, Sammy, Sammy, if only I could give ye a jolly good lickin to wake ye up!"

He slipped a hand to a hip pocket and half drew something from it, but shoved it back again with great distress of face.

"What's to be done? Is—is the Kid doctor! Shall I bust the cure on—Oh, this is the devil's ruin!"

The other boat was drawing away ahead, for their officer was cheering the oarsmen on. He waved from his place in the stern a hand to Owen and cried back gayly, "You're not in it, Owen."

The men looked at Owen. He made no response. There was certain honor in being first to set foot on the shore, but the soldiers saw dimly that their officer did not desire it. Danger was there, and he—he flanked it. That was the sudden thought that sprang to each man's mind, and they looked blankly on him.

Spud moved in the boat, standing up so that he hid the Lieutenant while he stooped on some pretense. He held out a black bottle and whispered angrily:

"Drink, Sammy, drink, and God forgive us both!"

The lieutenant looked at him in sudden horror. It was as though one's guardian angel, who had watched for long, should abandon his task and assume a demon's form.

"You—you want me to?"

"Drink and say nothin," said poor Spud, "for if fightin's to be done that kid doctor's ruined ye for it. Drink!"

And he drank quickly and deeply. He handed the bottle back to Spud, who slipped it away. In a minute Owen's face flushed, and his eye brightened. He stood up and spoke to the men and bade the rowers pull. He was more like himself, and their faces brightened.

"I'll boys," he said, "and we'll beat those fellows for all their start. Murphy," he whispered as he sat down again, "give me that bottle."

Spud moaned, but the first step was taken. He passed it over, and again the officer drank, and this time he kept the flask. Over the blue waters they skimmed. The West Was near.

"Two to one in V's we beat you, Owen!" sang Parks.

"Done. Give way, men!" Owen cried, and the men laughed. Spud brightened up. The poison was working. He knew what the doctor would say, but bade the morrow begone! Enough to live bravely through the day. At the reef a false turn of the tiller capsized Parks' boat, and Owen passed them. They cleared the surf. They ran high on the white shore. They formed an skirmishers 20 yards apart and plunged into the jungle without waiting for the other boat. Those were almost immediately after them, however, yet Owen had time to step and to the shelter of a bank gulp down another drink. The blood dashed through his veins. Blood filled his eyes. He was a new man from the hopeless craven an hour ago. Danger, certain fighting, was before him. And he knew and welcomed it. Spud was delighted with it. Spud was at last as it would on a foe who had never touched it before. But Spud was pleased enough, so red were Owen's cheeks, so full of vitality his brother as he led his men now following him with cheerful promptness. In the jungle the two boat bands joined and completed a splendid line of some 50 men. They pushed onward. Cracks! From in front of them came a sudden volley.

"Down!" yelled Parks. "Down and steady! Return the fire, boys!"

Down they went, and the Spanish bullets flew over their heads. They fired back at the puffs of smoke, but Owen stood up, waving his sword.

Parks was his senior and called out to him:

"Owen, they are in force and hurt be in rifle pits. We should draw back to the boats for further orders until the gunboat shells them out. What do you say?"

Owen was hidden from view for a moment. When he appeared again he had finished the tiger lily and threw it and the bottle away.

"Nonsense!" he cried. "They are only Spaniards anyway. Come on, boys! Come bring! Forward! Double time! Counter to the right!"

The men obeyed, cheering, and gained 20 yards by the bush, when they went down again and peppered away.

Again Owen commanded, and again they rushed. Now they gained a bar and saw ahead of them a little way—saw the muzzles of a row of rifle pits.

"Owen!" yelled Parks, "it is madness to take them with our force. They must be signified."

A blistering volley of Mauser bullets streamed from behind the earthworks and drowned Owen's reply. The men, lying down, escaped injury, and at once Owen's voice was again at them in a frenzy.

"Come on! Forward! Counter to the right!"

Parks was overborne. The spirit of Owen had permeated the men. They were breathing and wearing and cheering and making a grand series of rushes, with every now and again a gap of more than the ordered 20 yards in the line. The daring thing had its immediate effect. A Spaniard bounced up from back of the rifle pits and dashed into the farther jungle. Another and another followed. Owen saw what his men's cool fire had done and their steady advance against greatly intrenched odds. Parks could not control the men. They were laughingly cheering Owen as they loaded and fired. Some one sang out:

"He's all right!" "Who's all right?" "Owen!"

"Oh, the sidewalks of New York! That there should be so much devilment in a pint of whisky!"

The Spaniards were flustered evidently. Such work was unexpected. A strip of nearly clear ground some 60 yards broad separated the demoniacal Americans from them, and the Spanish fire faltered and flickered. It was too late to go back. Parks was borne away by the excitement.

"Now, boys, forward! Charge!" Owen yelled, and the men, with a wild yell, rose and followed him. The Spaniards broke and scrambled any way at all out of their pits and ran. Owen was away ahead of his men. Half way across a Mauser bullet struck him, but he plunged on with a crazy cry. Spud was after, like another bullet. The lieutenant rushed ahead blindly. One officer of the Spaniards, mad with rage, was defending the trench almost by himself. At him Owen ran, pistol and sword in hand. His foot slipped, and he fell at the officer's feet, who, mostly furious, raised a cavalry saber to dispatch the foe. Spud saw and grasped, "God forgive me, his life will be on my head!"

The dog robber ran forward at the charge and was felled by the saber, falling back upon Owen. In a moment more it was all over, and the Americans held the position.

Parks was bewildered. "It was mad work," said he; "but, by jings, it was glorious! Are you hurt, Owen?"

Owen looked up mistily. He was bleeding from a bad wound in the shoulder and was sick. The effects of the poison were passing off.

"I don't know," he said. "What—what has happened?"

"You're stunned, old man," said Parks, "but, I say, I didn't think you had it in you. That was fine. Do you know this man saved your life? I saw it all. He ran clean in and caught the saber. Let's look. It's your servant, isn't it?"

Owen looked, and Murphy feebly opened his eyes and looked back at his old pet of the block. The dog robber glanced round with a faint grin of triumph.

"The old ward beside me," he said, "and don't—don't none of ye guys forget it."

Owen took his hand.

"Is it bad, Spud?" he whispered.

"It's nope," Murphy whispered back, with a squeeze of the hand. "Is ye hurt much?"

"I guess so. I think my shoulder's smashed all to pieces."

"Then it's all right—all right," said Spud faintly. "Ye'll leave the army with heaps of glory—retired for wounds and—and they can't say ye was a coward, Sammy. The ward will bust itself with shamin."

"But you, Spud?" cried Owen in great distress.

"That's all right," said Spud, now very feebly. "Tell my old man to set 'em up for the gang. They won't forget me, Sammy?"

"Yes."

"See the kid doctor again and—get—another—of—them—cures. I—thought—the world—of—ye, Sammy."

THUMPS AND THUDS.

Bitter Blows Experienced in This and Next World.

[Copyright, 1900, by C. B. Lewis.]

"Father," she began as she entered the library, "I want to know right here and now whether or not I'm to have a sealskin sack this coming winter?"

"I hope so, daughter, but you know"—

"But speak right from the shoulder, Do I have one or not? This is business."

"I—I hardly think you'll get one, as money"—

"As money is tight and you can't afford it?"

"That's it, and I hope you'll try to make your old cloak do."

"Never, sir! It's either a sealskin or death!"

"But, Julia"—

"Never you mind Julia. Do I get the sack?"

"I—I"—

"That settles it! Hunt up the card of your favorite undertaker!"

He would have said more, but she was gone. An hour later they brought her in from the river, into which she had plunged to her death. A sealskin sack would have cost $250. The funeral cost $125 and wasn't anything to brag of at that. Result—old man was $175 out of pocket and lost two days at the office.

* * * * * * * *

"Mother," said the little 5-year-old boy in a plaintive voice, "why don't I have a papa like other boys?"

"You have one, Tonto," she replied.

"But I never see him. Where is he?"

"Your father left home four years ago, darling. We had a little racket about the bean soup, and he got mad and left."

"Will he never come back again, mamma?"

"I hope so, darling. Yes, I hope heaven will bring him back to us. There is the bell. Suppose it should"—

It was.

"Well, I said the soup was burned," remarked the returned wanderer as he loafed in and looked at the mother.

"And I said it wasn't," she replied.

"What do you still defy me?"

"The soup was all right, and I'll stick to it."

"Then farewell, obstinate woman! I go to put in another four years in Europe."

"Papa!" whimpered the kid.

"Henry!" called the wife.

But he had turned the corner and was out of sight, and the bean soup question was settled for another 48 months.

M. QUAD.

The dog robber was felled by the saber.

Allah, Not the English.

I remember some years ago I was up the Nile, away from big towns, and had a long talk with various sheiks and ondehs of villages. I was the only westerner present, and we all knew and trusted each other in a way. I asked if taxes were lighter.

"Yes," was the answer.

"Is water fairly distributed?"

"Yes."

"Are the soldiers paid properly?"

"Yes."

"Can you get justice against a pasha?"

"Yes."

"And who did all this?" I finally asked, expecting to be told it was the English.

There was silence; they are never in a hurry. Then an old sheik answered, "Allah!"—London Standard.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

POLITICAL CARTOONS.

Caricature as an Effective Campaign Weapon.

THE MEN WHO MAKE THE PICTURES

Many People Make a Few Good Cartoons, but Only About a Dozen of the Best Artists Can Keep Up a Constant Output.

To every one except the cartoonist the political campaign is a very serious affair. That clever men with the crayon are born and not made is evidenced by the fact that there are not many of them in proportion to the population. There are a great number of men and women who think that they are cartoonists and whose work in that line sometimes finds its way into the papers, but the really great geniuses, those whose every line is filled with humor and who have earned national reputations, may be counted on the fingers of both hands.

Photo by Sarony, New York.
HOMER C. DAVENPORT.

Although most of the cartoonists of national fame are young men, there are some old timers among them. The doyen of the corps, so to speak, is probably Charles Green Bush, the celebrated artist of the New York World. Bush is not a cartoonist alone, but an artist in feeling and work. He studied art in Paris and is a man of high education.

One of the best known cartoonists in the country is Homer C. Davenport, the New York Journal's expert. His

From his latest photo.
CHARLES GREEN BUSH.

work has attained great popularity among Democrats, and his caricatures of leading Republicans are sometimes very amusing. Davenport's work, though seemingly rough and hastily done, displays a thorough knowledge of the fine points of his art. He is a young man, about 30, and hails from Oregon. Mr. Davenport is credited with receiving a higher salary for his work than any other American cartoonist.

In John T. McCutcheon the Chicago Record has a man who is not only one

From a recent photo.
JOHN T. MCCUTCHEON.

of the best of cartoonists, but also a versatile newspaper man. He first attracted attention by his letters from the Philippines, and since then he has served as correspondent from Africa. Like McCutcheon, William L. Bloomer, the clever cartoonist of the Cuba State Journal of Columbus, [illegible] second newspaper man. He has [illegible] of Ohio, but there [illegible] in various parts of the country, finally discovering Cuba as a [illegible]

From a new photo.
RYAN WALKER.

Charley Nelan on the Cleveland Press. He was with the Scripps-McRae Newspaper league for several years and left us as its correspondent in Cuba and Porto Rico during the Spanish-American war. Mr. Bloomer is now acting for the third time as cartoonist of the literary bureau of the Republican state executive committee of Ohio. Mr. Bloomer's work, though usually sketchy and very humorous, always gives evidence of a keen grasp of the situation.

Ryan Walker, young son of the St. Louis Republic, has adopted as a signature an inexpressibly funny figure of a black cat. He does not use it to the exclusion of his own signature, but frequently enough for it to be identified with him. Mr. Walker is a Kentuckian, about 30 years of age, and has had a varied career. There are very few

From a recent photo.
WILLIAM L. BLOOMER.

human occupations to which he has not turned his hand, and in all of them he has added to his knowledge of human nature and its funny side.

The Washington Star has a clever, cultured cartoonist in the person of Folk Mahony. Mr. Mahony is a New Yorker by birth and received a thorough classical and art education. He has been on The Star for three years and is about 30 years old. Mr. Mahony's work is sketchy, but effective, and very popular with the readers of his paper.

Besides these and of equal prominence are J. N. Doneley, the artist of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, familiarly known as "Doncle," who began his newspaper life as a "devil," and several others. Among them Frederick Opper, who won his spurs on Puck and who now works for the New York Journal,

From latest photo.
J. N. DONCLEY.

deserves special mention, with W. A. Rogers, the Harper's Weekly veteran, for they are of the old school of Thomas Nast. Among the veterans also must be mentioned Leon Barritt, formerly a free lance and now on the New York Tribune, C. J. Bartholomew ("Bart") of the Minneapolis Journal, possibly the leading cartoonist of the Northwest; Charles Nolan, an Ohio boy, now with the New York Herald; A. J. Van Loshont, who works for the Chicago Inter Ocean; Hedrick, the young man from the plains of Texas, now employed by the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, and W. E. Bradford, a Chicago man [illegible] who occasionally contributes clever cartoons to The Tribune of that city, all deserve more extended mention.

PAN-AMERICAN PUSHERS

Men Who Are Making the Great Exposition a Success.

DIPLOMACY AND HARD WORK.

President Milburn and Director General Buchanan—Their Ability to Handle Big Enterprises—Success in Other Directions.

The great Pan-American exposition which is to be opened in Buffalo on May 1, 1901, is slowly but surely assuming shape. From present indications it will be opened on time and will be one of the greatest shows ever held in this country. The credit for the rapid progress of the work on the exposition is largely due to two men, John G. Milburn, the president of the exposition company, and William I. Buchanan, its director general.

John G. Milburn is one of the leading men of the western New York metropolis. He is a lawyer and stands at the head of his profession there. To him have been given almost all of the honors that his city has to bestow, for he has been president of the Buffalo club and of the Liberal club and is now president of the magnificent

From a recent photo.
JOHN G. MILBURN.

Pan-American project. Mr. Milburn is in the prime of life and is a tireless worker. He often works, when he has an important case on hand, for 24 hours at a stretch.

Mr. Milburn is a close personal friend of ex-President Cleveland and has been his confidential adviser. Mr. Cleveland had so high an opinion of the legal ability of his friend that he offered him a federal judgeship during his second term, which, however, was refused. Mr. Milburn has been interested in many famous cases and is at present counsel on appeal for Roland B. Molineux, the convicted New York chloroform. He is a brilliant legal mind, and the future holds for him, in all probability, even greater things than the past.

The director general of the Pan-American exposition, William I. Buchanan, is of all the men in the United States the one generally believed to be best fitted to guide the destinies of a great exhibition. He is an Iowa man and in former days was one of the best known amusement men in the west. From managing an opera house or a circus to the conduct of a fair is not a very great step, and Mr. Buchanan became the organizer of the famous Sioux City corn expositions. His success in that capacity was so great that President Cleveland offered him the position of superintendent of the agricultural department of the Columbian exposition. His splendid executive ability brought him success there also, and after the fair the president appointed him to the post of United States ambassador to the Argentine Republic at a salary of $10,000 a year.

Mr. Buchanan's diplomatic career was a series of triumphs, and his success in promoting trade between the two countries soon brought him increased prominence and fame. With the other members of the diplomatic corps he resigned when President McKinley was elected. His efforts in our

From his latest photo.
WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN.

behalf had wrought such excellent results and his personal popularity in Argentina was so great, however, that the citizens of that country and various boards of trade here besought the president to reappoint him. Though against his own inclinations, Mr. Buchanan remained at his post until he was called to assume direction of the Pan-American exposition.

A POPULAR GERMAN STAR.

Miss Hedwig Lange and Her Success in America.

New York's latest German theater favorite is Miss Hedwig Lange, who is the first of a long procession of many of the great European players of the day who are coming to the United States to appear in the future. The management of the theater is especially proud of the success of Miss Lange, although [illegible] success of [illegible] to prove [illegible] to [illegible]

The accident by [illegible] of the Drury Lane [illegible] is Pauline [illegible] Marie Hedwig

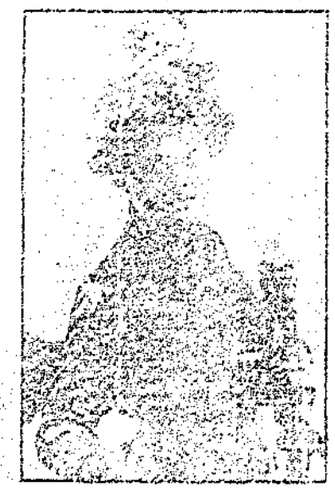


Photo by Trost, Munich.
MISS HEDWIG LANGE.

Lange, who has achieved metropolitan success with the German-American audience. Miss Lange is young, charming and gifted, although a native of a small German town. As a child she went to Berlin, and, after receiving a thorough education, determined to go on the stage. Differing from the usual run of stars who make their way up from the ranks, Miss Lange's debut met with great success.

After touring Germany she returned to Berlin and became leading lady of one of the largest theaters there. She has also been leading lady at a theater in Munich.

AN OUTSPOKEN PRIEST.

Father Ducey and His Active Interest in Public Affairs.

In all New York city there can scarcely be found another man who will offer such seeming contrasts of character as the Rev. Father Thomas James Ducey, pastor of St. Leo's Roman Catholic church. He presides over one of the richest, most exclusive churches of the city and preaches sermons denouncing the rich for their luxury. If his congregation are such millionaire capitalists as the Astors and the Huntingtons and yet the priest rises with the fervor of a man against his own parishioners. He was educated by the Jesuits, the very exponents of obedience and submission to authority, and he has been involved in endless quarrels

Photo by Anderson, New York.
REV. THOMAS JAMES DUCEY.

with his ecclesiastical superiors. He is a bluff, social man and usually ready to grant interviews to newspaper representatives, and yet at times he will tell his interviewer to "ask the man in the moon." He is a priest and has Shakespeare at his finger tips and could teach many an actor the art of declamation. He loves a joke, but when he stands in his pulpit to denounce the evils of the day there is no suggestion of a smile about him.

The pastor of St. Leo's is about 57 years of age and of Irish extraction. He has had a most adventurous career for a priest. When a young boy, he was adopted by the late James T. Brady, one of the leaders of the New York bar. Mr. Brady sent the boy to the leading Catholic educational institution of New York, St. Francis Xavier's college, from which, however, he did not graduate. After leaving college the boy tried law for a time, but soon decided that he wanted to become a priest instead. He studied theology in St. Joseph's seminary, Troy, and was ordained in 1855. Since then Father Ducey has been involved or interested in every movement of importance in the city, for the force of his strikingly original character soon made itself felt. Mr. Brady left to him a generous fortune, since greatly increased by judicious investment. Father Ducey has a decided liking for society and lives in very grand style for a priest. He is sometimes jocularly referred to as the only Catholic priest who is a member of New York's Four Hundred.

MARLBOROUGH BOOM

THE YOUNG DUKE MAY BE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

The Chief Duty of the Position Is to Maintain a Court at Dublin—American Girls as Social Representatives of Queen Victoria.

There seems to be in this country a general though unfounded belief that the young Duke of Marlborough, who married the Vanderbilt heiress, is a "bit of a fool" as one of his fellow lords styles Lionel. This assumption is most unjust, for the young man has given decided evidences of considerable ability. He has just returned to England from South Africa, where he proved his descent from the fighting Duke of Marlborough by his good service. The young man—and, by the way, he is married—has the post of paymaster general of the British army.

The husband of the American duchess is said to be slated for the post of lord lieutenant, or viceroy, of Ireland, and the little dark haired American wife will take rank in the country of her adoption with the former Miss Leiter of Chicago, now wife of Lord Curzon, viceroy of India. These viceroys are the actual representatives in person of their sovereign and receive the same honors that would be extended to the queen were she present. Two young American queens by birth will, therefore, act as actual queens over historic lands and great masses of people.

The position of the lord lieutenant of Ireland is, though one of great honor, largely a purely ornamental one. The main duty of the viceroy is to act as official representative of his sovereign and to maintain a court at Dublin. The social

Photo by Hills & Saunders, Oxford, England.
DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH IN REGIMENTALS.

life of Ireland during the season is centered at the castle, and many and brilliant are the entertainments given there.

Besides his social duties, however, the lord lieutenant has certain others. He is nominally in command of all the troops in Ireland and of the royal constabulary, or police. He has certain appointments to make of magistrates, sheriffs and crown solicitors. The principal departments under the control of the viceroy are the prison department, the fisheries and the lunatic asylums. The real duties are of course performed by subordinates, notably the chief secretary of the viceroy. This is the most important office under the lord lieutenant, and upon its incumbent falls most of the real work. The salary of the viceroy is $100,000, but he is supposed to spend at least twice as much more to maintain the splendor of his office. Upon his retirement from the office he usually receives an elevation in the peerage and the Order of the Garter. As the Duke of Marlborough already has the highest title a subject can hold, he will probably receive only the order, which is the highest in Great Britain and one of the grandest in the world.

A Muscular Christian.

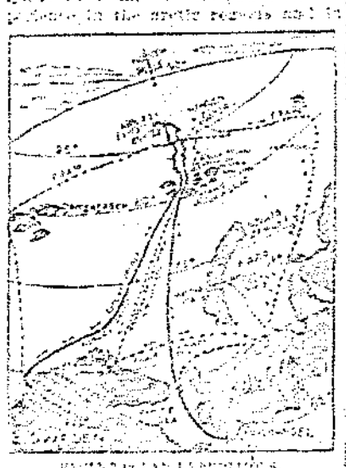
A devoted, consistent believer in "muscular Christianity" is the Rev. George Barton Cutting, for two years center rush of the Yale football team and now pastor of the Howard Avenue Baptist church of New Haven. Mr. Cutting recently attracted much notice by his announced belief in hypnotism as a cure for many of the evil habits and ills of mankind. He is a native Southerner and preached to pay his way through the Yale Divinity school. If he displays as much zeal in repulsing the attacks of satan as he did in opposing the attempts of the players of the other teams to pass him, Mr. Cutting will prove an invaluable minister.

Photo by Pach Bros., New York.
REV. GEORGE BARTON CUTTING.

MILLIONS TO FIND THE POLE

An American Expedition to Penetrate the Frozen North.

If money, perseverance, experience and an unlimited supply of nerve are factors that will insure the finding of the north pole the American expedition that will start next year will surely be entitled to the coveted prize. At the head of the expedition will be Evelyn B. Baldwin, who has had much experience in the arctic regions and is



MAP OF POLAR REGIONS.

other wild quarters of the globe and his financial backer is William Ziegler, a New York millionaire. Mr. Ziegler says that his expedition is organized in opposition to the one that will start next spring headed by Nansen and the Duke of Abruzzi. The last named explorer, it will be remembered, holds the "farthest north" record.

Mr. Ziegler says that he wants the north pole to be discovered by an American, and to that end he is willing to spend $1,000,000 if necessary. He says: "This is not going to be the Ziegler-Baldwin expedition or the Baldwin-Ziegler expedition. It is simply an American expedition. There is a great undiscovered country up there that the United States should be the first to get hold of." Mr. Ziegler is a self made man and has made millions in the baking powder business. He is interested in the polar regions and is financing this expedition simply and solely that America may have the honor of discovery. He firmly believes that his expedition will discover the pole, else, "being a business man, I wouldn't spend 5 cents on it."

At the actual head of the expedition will be a man who is thoroughly conversant with arctic affairs. Mr. Baldwin is a noted meteorologist and was with the Peary expedition of 1893-4 and with Wellman in 1898. He had planned to go with the ill fated Andree balloon and was kept back only by the fact that the balloon of the Swedish adventurer held only three men. Mr. Baldwin will attack the frozen north in the time honored way. That is, he will go as far north as possible by steamer and proceed the rest of the way overland, or, rather, over ice. He will use two steamers, one of which will return for supplies and appliances. Mr. Baldwin believes that the discovery of the north pole could be put to practical uses. He thinks that the polar regions are storehouses of an inestimable *amount of electrical force* of which the aurora borealis or northern lights is a manifestation, and that this force could be harnessed for the good of mankind.

A Chinese American.

A cute little Chinese-American is Washington Shen, the new addition to the family of the secretary of the Chinese legation at Washington. Mr. Shen, Sr., is an admirer of our history and institutions, so he named his son after the Father of Our Country. Young Washington Shen is legally entitled to American citizenship, and he may yet succeed his namesake as president.

Photo by Clinedinst, Washington.
WASHINGTON SHEN.

Starch Made From Potatoes.

Nearly 16,000 tons of potato starch are turned out annually in this country.

The potatoes used for starch are the small and injured ones of the crop. Sixty bushels of them yield a barrel of starch. They are washed and reduced to pulp by machine, and the pulp is carried by water into tanks, at the bottoms of which the starch settles. The starch is then transferred by shovels to another receptacle, where it is stirred and beaten to a cream. After settling again, to remove all impurities, it needs only to be dried in order to be fit for commercial use. The drying is done in kilns, by steam coils, and when the starch comes out it is so white and beautiful as to resemble driven snow.

The commercial starches in use today are made from maize, potatoes, rice, wheat, sago flour and tapioca flour. Rice starch commands the highest price, and maize starch is the cheapest. Wheat starch comes next in value to rice starch and potato starch third in the list.—Saturday Evening Post.

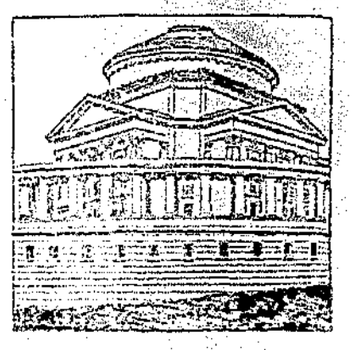
AMERICAN PANTHEON

COMPREHENSIVE ADJUNCT TO THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK.

What the Hall of Fame Aspires to Be and What It Has Already Accomplished—Honor to America's Greatest Dead.

No other domestic, unpolitical affair is attracting so much attention just now as the Hall of Fame of the University of the City of New York, and rightly so, for the memorial building will stand for all time as an American Pantheon, in honor of the mighty dead. The idea is by this time familiar to American readers. Briefly described, it is as follows: Some time ago the chancellor of the university, Henry M. MacCracken, received from some one who wished his or her name kept secret a gift of $100,000. This money was to be expended in the erection of a "Hall of Fame For Great Americans." In the edifice are to be kept statues, portraits and other mementos of those who were deemed worthy of the honor of being placed on the list of [illegible] the greatest dead Americans. The donor is said to be Miss Helen Gould. The candidates for positions in the Hall of Fame must have been dead at least ten years, and their selection is now being made by a committee composed of the most eminent college presidents, justices and public men of the country. It is noteworthy that only one great American, the Father of His Country, has thus far received a unanimous vote.

The University of New York, although not as well known as others of the great educational institutions of the country, has nevertheless done much good in a quiet way. Nor has it been without distinguished men, for within its walls have labored, among others, the Harpers, famous as authors and chemists, and S. F. B. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph. The university dates from 1831, and about five years ago removed most of its schools



HALL OF FAME.

and colleges to its present beautiful site on University heights, near Morris heights, in the upper part of New York city, overlooking the Harlem river. The buildings of the university are costly and stately edifices, such as would do credit to any college in the land. Among them is situated the Hall of Fame, itself a structure of beauty and cost.

The Hall of Fame is almost completed and stands on the western verge of the plateau upon which are the other buildings of the university. It is a beautiful building of granite and limestone, built in the form of a semicircle, and contains two stories. The lower story consists of a hall, along which may be ranged memorials to the illustrious dead. The second story is open, constructed with a colonnade. In the pavement at intervals will be bronze tablets, each inscribed with the name of a great dead American. There will be an annex, built so as to be harmonious in architecture, which will contain 30 names of great Americans by adoption. The main hall of fame is reserved for those who are Americans by birth.

Good Work For Galveston.

The forlorn condition of the widows and orphans desolated by the Galveston disaster touched the sympathetic hearts of all classes of our people, and a quick response followed. New York

Photo by Aime Dupont.
MRS. J. C. WESTERVELT.

society folk quickly swung in line, and the bazaar at the Waldorf-Astoria, just closed, was a great success. Among those who helped to raise the fund for the widows and orphans none was more active than Mrs. J. C. Westervelt, well known in Gotham society.

The state of Washington promises to be a large producer of beet sugars in the early future.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

TING FANG ON WAR.

ese Minister Says No Nation Become Truly Great by It.

ICY GIVEN TO FOREIGNERS.

ers They Must Treat the Chinese h Less Arrogance In Order to ure Their Friendship—Advises to Apply the Golden Rule In ling With Them.

Wu Ting Fang made a so- speech the other day at the ie's day celebration of Carnegie in Pittsburg. Responding to sentiment with which he ved, the Chinese minister the audience that he had doubts about the propriety ing in public at that time approached by the committee he made use of this public asion to tell a large and repre- American audience how he deplored the trouble in says the Philadelphia Press. In se of his address, entitled al Ideals In and Out of the minister said many signifi- things. In a newspaper interview Wu was even more pointed, say-

ur foreigners in China should treat people with less arrogance wish to live in that country in y. Their future interests in China depend on this. I do not wish to Americans or men of any nation, but you do not under- how the conditions that exist in ."

that assurance," Mr. Wu was d "have we that after the foreign s are withdrawn from China Chinese can live there in peace?" ell," said the Chinese minister, have said, this may depend some- upon the manner in which for- conduct themselves in China. not like to talk on these matters ecent, because in this country you understand just the attitude of Chinese toward foreigners. They often arrogant to our people, and equently the most friendly rela- cannot exist. What the Chinese is fair treatment. We would like igners in our country to act toward as our citizens conduct themselves le in the United States. It is, as call it, the golden rule. If this were rved, it seems to me there would more trouble with China."

aking of present conditions in a, Mr. Wu said:

t is impossible to keep from my ple the knowledge of the settlement ch the powers are making. The rnment will be compelled to make ments of large sums for what has n done, and the Chinese in all parts he empire will learn of this. They demand to know the cause of e payments, and from this source, o other, they will learn of the se- nt that has been made."

the course of his speech Minister said:

Education, as the word implies, is process of drawing out what is in a n and in raising him mentally and ally above the level of the brute ntion. From time immemorial China recognized the importance of this, methods adopted to this end are ent from those which obtain in ern countries, but peculiarly suit- to the genius of the Chinese lan- ge.

I am happy to say that there is a ing demand in China for books papers relating to western arts and nces. There is a manifest desire the part of the coming generation Chinese to know more of the out- world. They admit the superior wledge of western nations in math- atics, engineering, mechanics, chem- try, mining and other positive nces. They own that they cannot ld a steamboat or an electric plant hout foreign aid; that they do not ess a single work of Chinese au- rship which treats of the frozen ns or of the African tribes; that have no adequate conception of parative philology, though there is back of Chinese scholars who have ated volumes to researches in the nature and origin of their own lan- ges. In all these branches of knowl- ge they feel that they have much to rn from the west before they can themselves fully abreast of the es.

But, as for the principles that regu- the social relations of man, the inese believe that they have as pure system of morality as can be found where. Confucius, the great Chi- sage, sums up the whole duty of n to man in the word 'reciprocity,' ich he interprets to mean 'Do not to others what you do not want one to yourself.' It must be remem- ed that the golden rule in this neg- ive form was enunciated in China 0 500 years before the positive form it was given out to the world from e mount by the son of Galilee. I do claim, of course, that the Chinese people always live up to this high standard of morality. They are only man and sometimes allow them- lves to be carried away by their pas- ns to fearful excesses. But what ople is there on the surface of the who can boast of being perfectly nnless on this score?

"There is no historic character that e Chinese people hold in greater ab- rrence than the first ruler of the dy- sty, who began his reign in 246 B. C. e was extremely cruel and arbitrary. e of his most capricious acts was an r issued to his subjects to give up their books to be destroyed, and en be discovered that his unreason- e mandate was not entirely com- lied with he caused some hundreds of e refractory scholars to be executed. His memory has ever since been exe- crated by posterity.

"Yet this fellow was one of the most energetic and able rulers that ever wore the imperial yellow. He built the great wall and carried the Chinese arms far into central Asia, thus unit- ing the country first known to the civ- ilized world, for the word 'China' is de- rived from the name of his dynasty (Chin). But the Chinese have always looked upon this period of China's mili- tary glory with undisguised horror. They know that war means impover- ishment of all classes, the destruction of public works and private property and the loss of peerless lives. On this account China has, from the Chin dy- nasty down to the present day, been devoted to peace.

"It has been said that the only way to prevent war is to make the imple- ments of destruction so terrible that no nation would think of undertaking in such a desperate undertaking. There is little ground to justify such an opin- ion, judging from recent occurrences. War may be terrible. But as long as there are such things as engines of death at the disposal of men there will be daring spirits who do not shrink from making use of them. The Chinese in days gone by invented gunpowder. Since then the people of the west have so improved on the invention that its destructiveness has immeasurably in- creased.

"China has a great deal to learn from this young republic. I hope, how- ever, that she will learn, not the arts of war, which have for their sole end and aim the destruction of life, but the arts of peace, which make for the happi- ness and welfare of the people. No na- tion can become really great by war. True greatness does not lie in the ex- tent of territory or in the strength of battalions, but in the character of the people. From personal observation, I am inclined to the belief that the American people possess the elements of national greatness in a high degree.

"The test of loftiness of character is to possess boundless power without abusing it. Wealth is power. Where can you find such vast accumulations of wealth in private hands as in America with so little attendant evil felt by society? I have seen countries where the rich oppress the poor and the poor curse the rich. There money is the root of all evil. The reverse seems to be the case in America. Here the rich use the ample means at their disposal for the benefit of the people, and the people have good reason to bless the rich. In other words, Ameri- can men of wealth are public bene- factors.

"The city of Pittsburg, I understand, is called the Smoky City. I am told that this name is derived from the cloud of soot that issues from a forest of chimneys betokening industrial ac- tivity and prosperity and continuously hovers over the place. But, I dare say, the day will soon come when foreign- ers will visit this city, not so much to see the great industrial establishments, whose manufactures have made it known throughout the world, as to see this institution which sheds its refining influence far and wide. It will be equally famous as a great education; center and as a commercial and manu- facturing city. As a modern Athens at the junction of the Alleghany and the Monongahela, it will be the admiration and envy of the world."

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

Instructions For Making Some at Home.

One pretty and inexpensive Christ- mas gift made from ribbon is a case for playing cards, says Harper's Ba- zar. This requires half a yard of rib- bon an inch and a half wider than the cards selected. Overhand the seams with silk of the same color, make deep hems and leave a place for the draw string, which should be a narrow rib- bon of the same color or of a color that makes a pretty contrast. Sew on one side two cards taken from a minia- ture pack.

Another ribbon trifle is a twine bag. This requires half a yard each of two shades of ribbon. It is pretty to take the college colors—black and yellow, Harvard red, Yale blue or any two colors that go well together. Cover a circular piece of cardboard on both sides with ribbon. Then, alternating the colors, sew the edges together three-quarters of the way up. Point the ends and gather with a draw string of No. 2 ribbon. Sew the other end on to the disk. The width of ribbon used must depend upon the size of the ball of twine intended for the bag.

The Gridiron Heroes.

Brawny and long limbed and padded,
Shields on chins, nose and ears,
Possible again they are pickle,
Winning the tribute of cheers,
Long winded, strong limbed and daring,
Eager for athletic fame,
They are the gridiron heroes,
Greeted with public acclaim.

Quarter back, half back and full back,
Tackle, guard, center and end,
Ready for desperate charging,
Ready to meet and defend,
Lining up boldly for action,
Putting the ball into play,
Passing and planning and rushing,
Getting the runner away.

Brawny brawn hemmen colliding,
Pieces of equal renown,
Pushing and struggling and swaying,
All in the mud going down,
Limping and bruised and disordered,
Promptly they rally, and then,
Giving their hosts slight attention,
Bravely they line up again.

Passing and running and punting,
Chasing the man with the ball;
Tackling and surging and squirming,
Down they go, runner and all.
Up again, passing and rushing,
Scoring a touchdown, then goal;
Wild are the onlookers' plaudits,
Cheering that knows no control.

These are the gridiron heroes,
Plucky and brawny and fleet,
Bravely taking all chances,
Ready all frowns to meet,
Battered and bruised and disordered,
Victory comes to cassate;
Plaudits and fame they are winning,
Scoring a touchdown, then goal.

—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

EXPENSES OF A COUNT.

How Castellane Spent $7,600,000 in Five Gay Years.

ONE FETE ALONE COST $300,000

Nearly $2,000,000 Was Laid Out by Anna Gould and Her Husband on Their New Paris Mansion—Boni's Wonderful Wardrobe—Visit to America For Funds.

In view of the financial embarrass- ment of the Count Boni de Castellane the following account of how he spent a fortune is of timely interest:

Anna Gould's income was $600,000 a year when she became the Countess Castellane. In the last five years the Castellanes could have spent $3,000,000 without impairing the principal of her fortune, says the New York World. Apparently, they lived within their in- come the first year. But the income is gone and with it $4,000,000 more—$7,- 000,000 in four years! That is nearly $2,000,000 a year, or nearly $175,000 a month. Neither the Astors, Vander- bilts nor Rockefellers, who are far richer than the Goulds, spend any- where near that. Besides, he owes $1,- 000,000.

What has it gone for? Everything. A yacht, the Valhalla, cost $200,000. Cards and the race track cost the little Frenchman $500,000 more. Just $200,- 000 went less than six months after their marriage to buy a site at the cor- ner of the Avenue du Bois de Bou- logne and the Avenue Malakoff, on

COUNT AND COUNTESS CASTELLANE.

which the spendthrift started his "Red Marble palace," which was to repro- duce the famous Petit Trianon. An- other $1,000,000 went for starting the palace. A chateau at Pau cost $300,- 000.

To get his wife into the smartest set in Paris, the Faubourg St. Germain aristocracy, Count Boni dropped $300,- 000 at a most marvelous fete on the grounds of his residence at the corner of the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne and the Cercle des Acacias.

The fete was a modernized reproduc- tion of the fete given to celebrate the marriage of Louis XIV and Maria The- resa, daughter of Philip IV of Spain. There were 500 performers, 500 serv- ants and 3,000 guests. After the fete Paris society accepted the American countess.

But this was only a drop in the bucket. The lively little count want- ed to get into the chamber of deputies, France's congress. He did. His cam- paign cost $30,000. The countess her- self spent $40,000 for a site in the Rue Pierre Charron for the erection of a permanent charities bazaar in memory of her mother.

The count's clothes were the wonder of Paris. He made it a rule never to wear a pair of trousers more than twice. He accumulated 1,000 pairs, which took, together with his clothing and personal adornments, $100,000 from his wife's patrimony. He bought $300,000 worth of bric-a-brac, jewels and furniture. One silken coverlet cost $5,000. His stable cost $750,000. What was left of the $1,000,000 went for the countess' clothes, living expenses, char- ity, the maintenance of the yacht and the keep of the stable. The cheapest item in the whole list was the support of two children born to the noble pair.

Two years ago the Castellanes began to get hard up for ready cash—these multimillionaires who received every year from America the magnificent sum of $600,000 earned by the great railway and telegraph companies built up by the late Jay Gould. All Paris knew this. Several times work stop- ped on the splendid red marble pile along the Bois de Boulogne because the count couldn't raise the wind to buy more material or to pay his work- men. Occasionally a creditor sued. The count took a flier on the bourse to re- coup. He dropped $600,000. The pal- ace is yet unfinished.

A year ago the count was actually pressed for funds—not that he couldn't come over here last January to regal style, with 11 trunks, two baby boys, several maids, nurses and valets, a superb suit of sitterooms on the Bre- tagne and plenty of fine clothes. But what is that to a French count who married a Gould? The trip cost but a few thousands and the short stay at the Waldorf-Astoria a mere bagatelle. Castellane was here for millions with which to keep on electrifying "tout Paris."

A cold shoulder greeted them. The bridal pair had departed in 1895 to the acclaim of hundreds who came to see them off and the kisses of all the Goulds. Not a Gould met them on their return. The little countess wept. They drove in a public hack to the ho- tel. Next day the count strode haugh- tily into the office of George Gould. In- stead of the fond giver away of the bride five years before he found the calm, shrewd man of business, who was perfectly affable, but absolutely unbending. Parbleu! No money!

Mr. Gould smiled and very frankly, so the story runs, told his French brother-in-law that he would have to live within his wife's income. The count demanded some of her principal. He met up against a stone in the coffers of Jay Gould's will prohibiting this. The count strode out again. Soon after it was known all through the Wall street district that he was an applicant for a loan from Russell Sage. He wanted $1,000,000, and he wanted it quickly, because he was in a hurry to get back to Paris. Mrs. Sage wasn't in a hurry. Finally he decided not to bother about it. The security seemed too far removed from Wall street.

The Goulds were astounded. The re- sult was that a truce was patched up (George Gould and Helen Gould with- drew their opposition) and $1,000,000 was advanced to the count. The Cas- tellanes sailed away happy and re- joiced. And now their money ap- pears to be gone again. A million in less than nine months!

HISTORIAN OF THE SIOUX.

Zitkalasca Says She Will Write the Story of Her Race.

Zitkalasca (Red Bird), an Ogallala Sioux girl, with the manners and speech of the Back Bay, Boston, was in Chicago recently on her way east after spending her vacation in the te- pees of her tribe in South Dakota. She gave this explanation of her mission to a reporter of the Chicago Record:

"My business in the world is to write the story of my race, to voice the heart of my people without regard to what the world has already said or written. I am a Sioux girl, and my heart is now, as it has always been, with my people first. I have been with my mother this summer in the reservation of my tribe in South Dakota. I went there from my home in Boston first to see her whom I love the best, then to gather material, legends, traditions and atmosphere for the stories of my tribe that I will write this fall and winter.

"I will not express my opinion about the methods of Indian education nor say which I think is best. Our race is in the transitional period, and that is not a happy period for any race with the pride of ancestry and past achievements in their hearts. The braves of my race have been deprived of their hunting, their camping and their free range of the plains, and now they are confined to barren corrals. It is no time for us to say what we think of the present or the future. I love the plains which have become impossible to my people. The city, with its rush and tumult, frets and distracts me. And yet I am of Boston because there, I believe, I can do the best for my tribe and for the tribes of my race."

Zitkala-sa—she does not care for the prefix "Miss" and she asks you to pro- nounce her name Zit-kah-sah—is 23 years old. She began her schooling in the Pennsylvania schools for Indians when she was 10 years old. She is an occasional contributor to The Atlantic Monthly, a rare violinist, an aggressive member of Boston's literary set and yet an Indian in sympathy, in blood and in appearance.

A BUCKING MACHINE.

Queer Device Used to Train Harvard Football Players to Speed.

The Harvard varsity practice the other day at Cambridge was devoted to defensive work. Offensive strategy recently crept in, announced several hours before practice by a strange ma- chine which guardedly was conveyed to Soldiers' field and set up on the var- sity gridiron, says the New York Times. The new contrivance looked somewhat like a battering ram. It consisted of a heavy wood framework on wheels and presented a padded board at the front, running parallel to the ground and about three feet above it. The varsity linemen were ranged opposite it and at the report of a re- volver lunged forward against the pad- ded front board. If only one lineman was slow or reckless, the fact was at once announced by the machine, which would skew around on its rollers. In preliminary practice the machine was used with good effect in getting the linemen on their toes and teaching them quickness.

The practice which followed the strange maneuvers with the machine was highly encouraging. The majority of the men are in fine trim. Ellis was out and, although not in the line up, was lively in signal practice. A large number of coachers were on the field as spectators, but the active work was done by Waters, Lewis and Dibblee. Offense was the object of the short game, which closed the practice. The varsity had the ball most of the time and made long gains, mostly on end runs. In 20 minutes of play the var- sity scored four touchdowns.

New Ideas in Library Management.

With the object of ranking the public libraries in Iowa more popular among the people and more serviceable to them the recently created state library commission has mapped out a number of new lines which it purposes to de- velop, says the New York Post. Most notable among the plans is the one which contemplates the establishment of a sort of magazine clearing house, by which periodical publications are to be collected from persons disposed to contribute and distributed to the small- er libraries and schools throughout the state. This is not alone in recognition of the fact that the department of pe- riodicals is one of the most generally patronized branches of a public library and keeps the library in close touch with the people at large, but also an expression of belief that the higher class of periodicals will cultivate liter- ary taste and broaden the library de- mands of the readers.

Who Will Stir Them Up?

A place in some future hall of fame awaits the man who shall be most largely instrumental in awakening the American people to the atrociousness of the destruction wrought upon our forests, says the St. Paul Pioneer Press, by present lumbering methods and in bringing about a change to a more intelligent system.

CHINESE DIFFICULTIES.

Some of the Drawbacks to Set- tling Them by Arbitration.

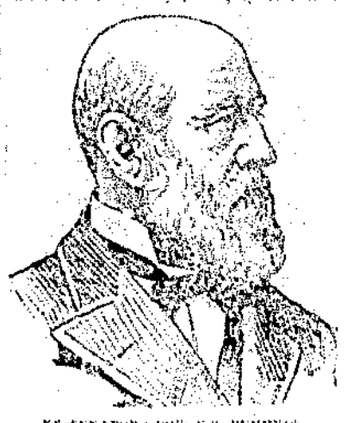
VIEWS OF EX-SENATOR EDMUNDS

Powers Principle, but Points Out Peculiar Contingencies—Supports Chinese Delays, but Should Purpose Be Shown to Put Off Settlement Intentionally, Means Arbitration In- advisable—Guarantee Needed.

Former Senator George F. Edmunds hopes for a speedy and just settlement of the Chinese difficulties. When ask- ed the other night at Philadelphia by a representative of the New York Herald whether this would not be best brought about by arbitration, Mr. Edmunds said:

"I have nothing to say as to what other nations may wish to do, but so far as the United States is concerned I am in favor of settling the question of pecuniary compensation for wrongs and injuries that are capable of redress in that way by arbitration. If it is found impossible for our representa- tives to obtain by negotiation with the Chinese authorities what they would consider full and just recompense.

"Of course if the Chinese govern- ment can be brought to see that it is much better to pay promptly and liber-



EX-SENATOR GEORGE F. EDMUNDS.

ally than to attempt the usual methods of procrastination before a tribunal for years, it may pay liberally, but if it does not agree to pay what we should consider a low estimate for the conse- quences of their acts, then I would not arbitrate at all. But if the Chinese au- thorities think falsely that our demands are too great, so that there is an honest difference of opinion between the two governments, then it is a case that ought to be arbitrated.

"But the great difficulty about the arbitration question is not in its princi- ple. It is in the character of the Chi- nese themselves. If they can get this question referred to arbitration, they will naturally expect, according to their way of procrastination, to put off for a long time the evil day of paying one million or two or five millions or whatever it might be. That is the dan- ger we run in agreeing to arbitration.

"But I think we ought to run that risk if the case develops into one that a disinterested looker on would say is a fair difference of opinion. Otherwise it would be no case for arbitration with that government as it appears to me, strongly as I am in favor of arbitration of the widest possible scope consistently with the life and honor of the nation that desires to undertake it.

"Even in the case of a fair difference of opinion as to the quantum of dam- ages, I think our government ought to insist that security for the payment of the judgment should be made abso- lute and immediately available. Other- wise we might be in an attitude an- alogous to what we are toward Tur- key, with a confessed obligation to pay money that it never intended to pay, but to put off indefinitely. Under cir- cumstances such as these our love of arbitration ought not to lead us to sub- mit to it.

"So the crux of the whole matter as to damages, as it looks to me, is that it should appear to our representatives that the Chinese government was bona- fide in its opposition to the amount that we should demand and that we were perfectly fair to the amount itself. They should also agree to arbitration only on condition of the Chinese put- ting up in advance a sufficient security for the immediate payment of the award when made."

Speaking of the difficulty of finding a responsible government in China to negotiate with, Senator Edmunds said:

"Whatever understanding is reached it should receive the personal agree- ment of the emperor, who is still the lawful ruler of that empire. If you wish to have it countersigned by the empress dowager and those around her, who have been the fundamentally guilty parties, very well. You cannot of course have any treaty until you have security from those who can fair- ly be said to be the responsible agents of the people whom they profess to govern.

"When you come to the subject of the punishment of the principal offend- ers, who, of course, had nothing to do with arbitration—you could not arbi- trate who should be punished—I sus- pect it would puzzle the resources of detectives to make sure that anybody had been punished or that any of those who are said to have punished them- selves by committing suicide have done anything of that kind.

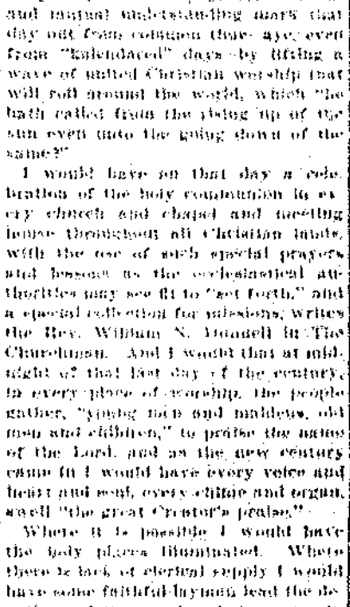
"I hope, therefore, that the president and our representatives in Peking, while very careful not to be unjust or extravagant, will be equally careful to be firm and positive and urgent. The thing must be brought to an end straightway."

HOSPITAL FOR AMERICANS.

Mrs. Leland Stanford to Found One in Paris.

Mrs. Leland Stanford's names in Paris are negotiating for several certain exposition buildings, which could be taken apart and erected upon ground already leased by a prominent suburb of Paris to serve as an American hospi- tal.

Such an institution is much and more needed with the growing number of Americans of both sexes employed by



MRS. LELAND STANFORD.

United States firms opening branches in France, says the New York World. The English nobody maintains a splen- didly appointed hospital, but though American patients are occasionally ad- mitted lack of room often precludes it.

Mrs. Stanford will not only give the land and buildings, but a sufficient en- dowment to maintain 50 beds and the staff needed.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

A Proposition For a Universal Holi- nious Celebration of Its Incoming.

The century will end on the Monday following the Sunday after Christmas. Why may we not by general consent and mutual understanding mark that day out from common days—aye, even from "Calendared" days—by lifting a wave of united Christian worship that will roll around the world, which "be- hath called from the rising up of the sun even unto the going down of the same?"

I would have on that day a cele- bration of the holy communion in ev- ery church and chapel and meeting house throughout all Christian lands, with the use of such special prayers and hymns as the ecclesiastical au- thorities may see fit to "set forth," and a special collection for missions, writes the Rev. William N. Dunnell in The Churchman. And I would that at mid- night of that last day of the century, in every place of worship, the people gather, "young men and maidens, old men and children," to praise the name of the Lord, and as the new century came in I would have every voice and heart and soul, every cithine and organ, swell "the great Creator's praise."

Where it is possible I would have the holy places illuminated. Where there is lack of eternal supply I would have some faithful layman lead the de- votions of the people. Let no one, in city or country on plain or mountain, in bondage or free, adult or infant, be without the opportunity of joining publicly in Christianity's twentieth cen- tury "birth hymn."

PREFER AMERICAN FLOUR.

Why South Africans Buy It In Pref- erence to the Australian Article.

America is doing a great deal of bind- way in South African markets, accord- ing to the following article from the Melbourne Journal of Commerce, quot- ed by Consul Hughes of Coburg in a recent report to the state department at Washington:

It is the height of folly to send flour to South Africa in 200 pound bags, that being a country where the natives are not disposed to handle heavy packages. Especially is this true at present, when handy packages are so much in request for transport for mules, pack horses, etc. The 50 or 100 pound bags of flour from the United States arrive out white, clean and tastefully branded, with no chance of rough jute slivers finding their way into the material. The Australian bag, on the other hand, is invariably, out of all decent shape and looks dirty and uninviting. We are assured that repeated consignments of American flour pass through the Durban stores while one Australian importation is being got rid of. There are a few millers and shippers on this side, notably one at Newcastle, N. S. W., who seem to understand the busi- ness, but the greater number appear al- together indifferent.

New Type of Torpedo Boat.

A test was made in the model tank at the Washington navy yard the other day of a model of a new type of torpe- do boat. The vessel is a combination of some of the features of the submar- ine boats and ordinary torpedo craft, says the New York Sun. All the vitals are below the water line, and the small surface of the vessel showing above the water is protected by cellulose, a mate- rial which expands on contact with liq- uids and stops leaks. The test was very favorable to the invention, the only objectionable features being the low speed developed, 14 knots, and a very perceptible wake. It is claimed that the vessel can be seen only at close quarters. There will probably be another test after an attempt has been made to so rearrange the boat to meet the objections made by the naval ex- perts. The inventor is a New York man named Berger.

Chinese Diplomacy.

Li Hung Chang and the allies, says the Philadelphia Ledger, will try to talk the Chinese situation to a finish.

NERVITA PILLS

Will Restore Strength, Energy And The Ambition that Seems Invested All in Rags

A Nerve Tonic and Blood Builder. Brings the pink glow to pale cheeks and restores the fire of youth. By mail 50 cts per box. 6 boxes for $2.50, with our bank- able guarantee to cure or refund the money paid. Send for circular and copy of our bankable guarantee bond.

60 PILLS 50 CTS.

Nervita Tablets EXTRA STRENGTH

(YELLOW LABEL)

Positively guaranteed cure for Paresis, Loco- motor Ataxia, Nervous Prostration, Hysteria, Fits, Insanity, Paralysis and the Results of Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium or Liquor. By mail, in plain packages, $1.00 a box; 6 for $5.00, with our bankable guarantee bond to cure in 30 days or refund money paid. Address

NERVITA MEDICAL CO.
Clinton & Jackson Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

The Humble Pharmacy, N. Chicago

FAVORS DIVISION OF CHINA.

So Thinks Dr. Martin, and the United States Should Demand Balance.

The Rev. Dr. W. A. P. Martin, who has just returned from China, is at present at the home of his son, Newell Martin, in New York. Dr. Martin has spent many years in China. He is the head of the new college created by the Chinese foreign office and has in- structed the Chinese in international law for some years. He is 73 years old, but is hale and hearty despite the anxiety and suffering to which he was subjected in the siege of Pekin. Dur- ing it, he said, it was his duty to stand

REV. DR. W. A. P. MARTIN.

guard, pistol in hand, at one of the gates of the British legation and in- spect all passes.

Dr. Martin believes that order can only be restored and maintained in China by a division of the empire among the powers on the basis of the present spheres of influence, says the New York Sun. The young scholar does not believe the empress dow- ager permanently deprived of power. In case of division he thinks it will be necessary for each nation to set up a native potentate at the head of the ter- ritory under its influence. He believes that the United States should demand the island of Hainan as their share. It lies outside of all other spheres of in- fluence, is between China and the Phil- ippines and is besides a very rich terri- tory.

Dr. Martin intends to write a book dealing chiefly with the siege of Pe- king.

KISSAM HALL.

A Handsome, New Dormitory For Vanderbilt University.

Vanderbilt university at Nashville, which, although not founded by the family whose name it bears, owes to that family its very existence, has

KISSAM HALL.

just received from William K. Vande- rbilt a renewed proof of the interest taken by him in the institution. He has just presented to the university a remarkably handsome and useful dor- mitory building, costing over $120,000, as a memorial of his mother. Mrs. Vanderbilt's maiden name was Ma- rietta Kissam, and the new building is known as Kissam Hall. Vanderbilt university has received mil- lions of dollars from the Vanderbilt family. Although it was founded by and is under the care of the southern Methodist church, it draws its patron- age from all religious denominations. It is one of the leading universities of the south and a lasting and credit- able monument to the generosity of the great New York family.

A Parish Without an Inhabitant.

There is a London parish which, though its electoral list must always be duly signed, does not contain a sin- gle inhabitant. This is the ancient parish of St. Christopher-le-Stock, which extends over the open space in front of the Mansion House and the Royal Exchange and includes the cor- ner of the Bank of England. Genera- tions have elapsed since the parish was anything more than the shadow of a name.—London Standard.

Liver complaints cured by Beecham's Pills.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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NORMAN SPAULDING

Tells the Star Historian Some Interesting Things About Early Life in Marion, and Development in Early Days.

When NormanSpaulding came to Marion April 7, 1830, landing first at Delaware, five others also came at the same time from Vermont. They arrived at noon on the last day of a long and tedious journey. They had come across Lake Champlain to Portland, over an old canal to Buffalo, from whence they sailed Lake Erie to Fremont, now known as Sandusky. Mr. Spaulding was then eight years old, he having been born in Vermont in 1822, making him now seventy-eight years of age. They arrived at 12 o'clock, noon, on the day named, and stopped for dinner at a hotel built half of brick and half of stone, which stood on north Main street, where J. P. Lust, the wholesale confectioner, now has his headquarters.

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Near by this tavern was a well and in it an old iron-handled pump. The trough had been hewed out of a log. Cattle and hogs ran wild in the streets and eagerly crowded around this trough for a drink. While Spaulding was watching this pioneer pastoral scene a six-horse team, driven by a man named Smith, was crowded up to the trough and the cattle and hogs were scattered.

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That was Spaulding's first vision of Marion. The Star has hitherto told some of his experiences thereafter, how he was for long years a successful Marion county pedagogue; but another grist from so wide field of experience cannot be lacking in interest. Mr. Spaulding says that there was but little timber on the present town site when he came here. There was some open prairie and three figures would more than express the entire population at that time and up to 1850.

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Judge Ozias Bowen then lived in the old brick house on east Center street occupied by the family of S. E. Dewolf. It was the finest residence in Marion at that time. Indeed, it was a mansion. Bowen's first wife—a Baker—died there. The house where the Conklins used to live was also one of the finest. It was at the other end of Center, the fine-haired street. Colonel Conklin was at that time auditor of Marion county, at a prince's salary, of course.

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The only stone business building on Main street is still in evidence and is occupied by Colonel W. C. Rapp, Frank Werley and John E. Kraner. Upstairs over the Rapp store Colonel John J. Williams taught school from August to November of each year and many of the early Marionites got the most of their schooling there. Mr. Spaulding says that Father Are came here from Claridon township about that time. A young lady named Camilla Salmon, a relative of George E. Salmon of Pleasant township, was considered the smartest and most intellectual scholar in the school. Of course Mr. Spaulding tells this with a certain degree of modesty, for he was and is no stouch himself. The Godman boys—William and Henry were here then.

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Aside from the brick tavern at Lust's place there was a one-story brick hotel on what is now north State street which has since been converted into a dwelling house. The present site of the European Hotel, formerly known as the "English Kitchen," was, Mr. Spaulding says, built one story high with "some kind of stones."

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Where is now the Peters stone quarry the only nearby piscatorial resort for festive Marion lads, was owned by a man named Martin. But Martin, because he could not get any water on the place, or, rather, couldn't dig a well, traded with Nathan Peters for his land down where Byron Falk now lives. Martin got plenty of water down there but no doubt was sorry for his bargain when Peters, while digging for water, struck stone and thereby made his fortune. The Peters stone quarry was about the first in these diggings. There is plenty of water there now—for fish. And plenty of stone—for masons.

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Mr. Spaulding says the first well ever drilled in Marion was on the old David Mercer property at the corner of Main and Church streets—soon to be covered by a magnificent Masonic temple. It was drilled by a man named Freeman, who came here for the purpose in the fall of 1818, and it was twelve feet deep and lined with a boarden tube. Even at standing its shallow depth that well never ran dry. In the most severe drouth there was always water there. The personage who "never missed the water till the well runs dry" didn't live on that corner. He lived on Gospel Hill, alias Berry's Hill.

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There was no cash market for wool here until late in the forties, when Alton Gorton became a wool buyer. Neither was there any cash grain market until 1852, when the Bellefontaine and Indiana railroad was built. Spaulding, before this, made many a trip overland with team to Sandusky, then called Fremont. What was not hauled to Cincinnati went to Fremont. The charge was 25c an hundred for hauling dry goods from Fremont here, and 50 cents per barrel for carrying salt, losing if some dear friend stole and carried away the salt. Rodney Spaulding, a second cousin of the subject of this sketch, hauled a load of stone mantels and pillars here from Fremont.

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Asked if he knew the whereabouts of the festive "Jacob's well," Mr. Spaulding replied that he did not. Rising from his seat and escorting the Star out into the yard, he pointed out the trail leading to "Jacob's well" went right through this yard. However, he well remembered the visit of General Harrison to Marion during the presidential campaign of 1840. It was the warmest political campaign ever seen in Marion. A Marion delegation was sent down to Norton to meet the general and his army. When they appeared, coming over the summit of Berry's Hill, the town went wild. That notable event has already been handled by the Star.

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The first brickmaker was named Davies, who lived near where Mr. Spaulding's residence now is. For many years he made all the brick in the neck o' the woods.

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Mr. Spaulding pointed out that just back of where Professor Arthur Powell lives now was a hot hewed log house owned by Judge Bowen. Along the forties all one could see of this house was scrub trees. A man named Keck lived in it.

—•—

Since coming here, seventy years ago, Mr. Spaulding has not always lived in Marion. He got the Hoosier fever in 1854 and it just took six months of life in Indiana to work a complete and lasting cure. Since 1854 he has been a continuous resident of the city. He has two sisters living—Mrs. Mary Myers, who lives in Marion, and who is sixty years of age, and Mrs. Susan Richards of Ashley, Delaware county, Ohio, seventy-eight years old. The two brothers are George P. Spaulding, Plymouth, Marshall county, Indiana, who is now 79 years of age, and Ellis Spaulding, now seventy, living in Berkoin, Delaware county, Ohio. An old family throughout.

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Asked about the most exciting episode that he ever witnessed in Marion Mr. Spaulding replied emphatically and without hesitation that it was in the "Log Cabin and Hard Cider Campaign" of 1840, when General William Henry Harrison and his army struck the town. Harrison was a Whig, alias Republican. Many of the money kings under the previous administrations of Jackson and Van Buren were short in their accounts, a la the New York bank letter, and they were dubbed "Spoilsmen and Log-Treasurers." Why "Log-Treasurers" is for explained, unless their chief business was pulling logs, which some modern statesmen think is the only way to save the country. A logless politician is no good, even now. No better, infact, that a moneyless politician. Neither are logless people.

—•—

But with the hardest kind of hard cider the campaign was the most exciting period of the town's up-and-down history, according to Mr. Spaulding. He does not even except the "Diamond Jubilee," or "The Street Fair of Street Fairs" of tender memories. It was noted for its large crowds and endless hurrahs. The cider, of course, did its share. Lyman Spaulding was perfectly able to size things up, for although a Harrison man from the bottom up, he was not a hard cider man. He was teaching the young idea how to shoot something besides firecrackers, though many old men who went to school to his in early times are partial to blue fire and fizzgigs, they have learned it since. He could, however, with patriotic heart, join in singing to the tune of "Highland Laddie" the good old campaign song—

Oh, where, tell me where, was your
Buckeye cabin made?
Oh, where, tell me where, was your
Buckeye cabin made?
'Twas built among the merry boys,
who wield the plow and spade,
Where the log cabins stand in the
bonnie Buckeye shade.

—•—

All Whigs and some Democrats could sing—before and after the election. For powerful orating Thomas Corwin took the whole lookery, but Mr. Spaulding does not remember that he gave Marion a visitation, and the bakeries were left to the rising generations. What if he had taken them?

—•—

Well, the Star's visit to the home of the aged Norman Spaulding at 423 Delaware avenue was productive of much thoughtful reflection on the glory of the past and passing things and a gentle reminder that we should study the dim and misty past, look with reverence on our ancestors.

—•—

But let us close with a sweet fourliner from the quill of William Cullen Bryant—

Why grieve that time has brought so soon
The sober age of manhood on?
As idly should I weep at noon to see
The blush of morning gone!

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Easily cured. Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief, permanent cure. At any drug store, 50 cents.

NORMAN SPAULDING

MANY QUESTIONS

Ere Asked Applicants for Certificates To Teach in This County Saturday.

THIRTY-TWO TAKE EXAMINATION

Glances Over Them and See What Kind of an Examination You Would Be Able To Pass Should You Conclude to Aspire To Become a Pedagogue.

The following are the lists of questions submitted to thirty-two applicants for county certificates Saturday:

Geography.

What are parallels? Meridians?

What are the cardinal points? The semi-cardinal points?

Give a short description of the Philippine islands. The West Indies.

Name the political divisions of Europe and give the capital of each.

Distinguish between a mountain and a hill. A plateau and a plain.

Define the following: Desert, oasis, gulf, strait, isthmus and peninsula.

W. P. Maloney.

Physiology and Alcohol.

What are the organs of the nervous system? What is the general use of this system?

State some conditions necessary to sound and healthful sleep.

Name some of the benefits of health.

What four states are there in the effects of alcohol on the nervous system?

Describe the effect of alcohol upon the membranes.

What is meant by the breathing capacity?

What are the advantages of woolen clothing.

F. A. Kennedy.

Orthography.

Name the leading rules of silent letters.

Give five rules for silent letters.

Indicate the proper pronunciation of the following words: Political, telegrapher, opponent, franchise, concord.

Name and define the different kinds of accent.

Which letters are called liquids, and why so called.

Define synonyms and homonyms.

F. A. Kennedy.

Theory and Practice.

In assigning a lesson, what are the advantages of the topic method?

Name artificial incentives used in school.

What should be the teachers' preparation for each recitation?

In teaching, what are the dangers of the lecturing plan?

What are three ends of punishment?

What educational journals do you read regularly? What books have you read on pedagogy? F. A. Kennedy.

History.

By whom and for what purpose was Georgia settled? Pennsylvania?

Name the most important events of Washington's administration.

Discuss the Monroe doctrine.

What were the causes of the Mexican war? What were the results of that war?

What was the Emancipation proclamation? What was President Lincoln's purpose in issuing that proclamation?

What noted public man died recently? Name some important act of his public life? W. P. Maloney.

Civil Government.

What is a state?

Name the different departments into which the government of the United States is divided. Define each.

Describe the different methods by which the constitution of the United States may be amended.

What is an election? Why do we have elections?

What is a tax?

How is a United States senator elected? W. P. Maloney.

Grammar.

Change the singular to the plural: (a) A black man is called a negro; (b) This Indian tribe has a fierce chief; (c) A deer or a chamois is a gentle animal; (d) A volcano is a burning mountain; (e) The governor-general is a statesman.

Write the possessive forms, singular and plural, of the following words: Fear, secretary, mother-in-law, child, sheep, thief, man servant, calf, mouse, Roman.

Write sentences to show the proper use of these words: Sit, set, rise, raise, teach, learn, between, among, father, further.

Use the following phrases (1) as adjectives; (2) as adverbs: One the fence, among the trees, along the road.

(a) Merry was the glee of the harpstrings. (b) I'm the chief of Uva's isle and this Lord Ullin's daughter. Diagram (a) and analyze (b).

W. P. Johnson.

Arithmetic.

Write (a) in Roman notation, 2349; (b) in Arabic notation MMMXLIV; (c) in words, 1901.

I bought by avoirdupois weight, twenty pounds of opium at forty cents an ounce, and sold the same by troy weight at fifty cents an ounce; what did I gain?

A lot thirty-five feet wide and 140 feet deep has a side-walk laid along one side and across one end. The walk is four feet wide, made of two-inch plank, laid crosswise on two stringers of 4x4 scantling. What was the cost of the lumber at $24 per thousand?

A cistern has three pipes; the first can fill it in two and a half hours; the second can fill three-tenths of it in one hour. If all the pipes are open the cistern will be filled in forty minutes; in what time can the third pipe fill it?

MRS. N. NEELY

Dies at the Home of Her Son on East Center Street.

Mrs. N. Neely died at the home of her son, Mr. George Neely of east Center street, Saturday night at 11:30 o'clock. The deceased suffered a paralytic stroke about a week ago, and never rallied.

The lady was seventy-four years of age and formerly lived at Greenville. Of late she has made her home with her son in this city. Besides George Neely, the deceased leaves a family of grown children to mourn her death.

The remains were taken to Greenville Monday, where the funeral and interment took place.

Sinking Spells,

fainting, smothering, palpitation, pain in left side, shortness of breath, irregular or intermittent pulse and retarded circulation all come from a weak or defective heart. Overcome these faults by building up the heart-muscles and making the heart-nerves strong and vigorous. Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is the remedy to use. It is the best.

"I had fainting and smothering spells, dizziness with a full feeling in my head and deranged stomach. I heard of Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and at once began its use. I could see an improvement after the first dose, and just two bottles cured me completely."
N. LARZELIER, Romeo, Mich.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure

is a heart and blood tonic of unequaled power and never fails to benefit if taken in time. Sold by druggists on guarantee.
Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

100 PILLS 25c

LIVERITA
THE UP-TO-DATE
LITTLE LIVER PILL

100 PILLS 25c

LIVERITA for SICK HEADACHE
LIVERITA for DYSPEPSIA
LIVERITA for BILIOUSNESS
LIVERITA for HEARTBURN
LIVERITA for PAIN AFTER EATING
LIVERITA for WANT OF APPETITE
LIVERITA for ACIDITY OF STOMACH
LIVERITA for NAUSEA
LIVERITA for FOR A SPREAD
LIVERITA for SLOW DIGESTION
LIVERITA for DIZZINESS
LIVERITA for FOUL BREATH
LIVERITA for BAD TASTE IN MOUTH
LIVERITA for COATED TONGUE

$500 REWARD

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Chronic Catarrh, that we cannot cure with Dr. Pyle's Pure Little Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable and never fail to give satisfaction. 26 doses in each 25c Vial. Beware of Pills in bulk or 10 Pills. Beware of substitutions and imitations. Send for book. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail. Manufactured by Pyle Medicine Co., Chicago and Jackson, Mich.

LIVERITA for TORPID LIVER
LIVERITA for CONSTIPATION
LIVERITA for SLUGGISH BOWELS
LIVERITA for PILES
LIVERITA for BLOTCHES & PIMPLES
LIVERITA for MUDDY COMPLEXION
LIVERITA for JAUNDICE
LIVERITA for INSOMNIA
LIVERITA for BAD BLOOD
LIVERITA for KIDNEY COMPLAINTS
LIVERITA for BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION
LIVERITA for WOMEN and CHILDREN

LIVERITA
THE UP-TO-DATE
Little LIVER Pill

15 PILLS 5c

NERVITA MEDICAL CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

For sale by the Dumble Pharmacy, North Main Street.

Peking in China is 116 degrees, twenty-seven minutes and thirty seconds east longitude, and Washington is seventy-seven degrees west longitude. When it is midnight on December 31 at Washington, what time will it be at Peking?

A merchant purchases a bill of goods for $10,000, being allowed a discount of 33 1-3 per cent. from the list price, with twenty-five and five off additional. What was the list price of the goods? W. F. Johnson.

Go to Beverly's second-hand store for stoves and furniture, 146 south Main street. 275-w-6-wk-tf

MONEY TO LOAN.

$150,000.00 by THE NORTHERN CENTRAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Toledo, Ohio, on first mortgage security, from one to ten years, in sums to suit the borrower.

Application can be made to the Company's General Agent W. M. Jackson, I. O. O. F. Block, opposite Kerr House, Marion, Ohio, or to the Home Office of the Company.

The Northern Central Life Ins. Co.

The PRENDERGAST LUMBER & COAL CO.

HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL KINDS OF LUMBER AND COAL

PHONE 8 PROMPTLY AND SATISFACTORILY EVERY TIME

COMING! THE CHIEF CONSULTING AND EXAMINING PHYSICIAN OF THE FRANCE MEDICAL INSTITUTE CO. BY REQUEST WILL VISIT MARION,

and can be consulted in their Private Rooms at the EUROPEAN HOTEL, MONDAY, November 19, from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

CONSULTATION AND EXAMINATION FREE AND STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

THE FRANCE MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 38-40 West Gay St., Columbus, Ohio, One Block North of State House. Established 1886. Largest Practice and Most Complete Institute of its kind in U.S. Our record of wonderful cures is second to none. During the past 20 years we have successfully treated thousands of people. Our practice not only extends throughout the United States, Canada, and Mexico, but also includes many foreign countries. Our long experience, remarkable skill, and universal success for the past twenty years in Ohio, entitles us to the full confidence of the afflicted. The Celebrated France Treatment is acknowledged by many, including prominent physicians, as being the most complete and successful treatment known to the medical world, for diseases of men and women. WONDERFUL CURES EFFECTED in old cases which have been unskilfully treated.

NO MONEY REQUIRED OF RESPONSIBLE PARTIES TO COMMENCE TREATMENT.

WHAT WE TREAT. We positively cure all curable cases of the Stomach and Bowels, such as Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles, Diarrhœa, Eye and Ear Diseases, Deformities and Surgical Diseases, Catarrh and Throat Diseases, Rheumatic Heart and Liver Diseases, Blood and Skin Diseases, such as Scrofula, Ulcers, Eczema, Pimples, Freckles, etc.; Female Diseases, especially those which have baffled the skill of other physicians, Epileptic Fits, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Impotency and Sexual and Nervous Diseases, Paralysis, Locomotor Ataxia, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Headache, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Nervous Exhaustion, Spinal Irritation, Cancer cured Without the Use of a Knife, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Inflammation of the Bladder, Enlarged Prostate, Frequent and Painful Urination, etc. Throat, Lung and Nasal Diseases, such as Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Deafness, etc., cured by our original system of home treatment.

It costs no more to employ an expert than to risk your life with an inexperienced physician.

PRIVATE AND SEXUAL DISEASES.—A perfect cure guaranteed in all curable cases. Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Effects of Youthful Indiscretion and Sexual Excesses, Nervous Debility, Exhausted Vitality, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Loss of Memory and Energy, Impotency, etc., quickly and permanently cured by an original treatment. Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, Gleet, Stricture, Hydrocele and Varicocele cured in the shortest possible time without the use of mercury or hindrance from business. Curable cases guaranteed when others have failed. Low charges, and consultation free; correspondence sacredly confidential.

The France System of Local Treatment with Medicated Pad for Men is positively the most complete and successful known for weak and undeveloped organs.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—After years of experience, there has been discovered the greatest cure known for all diseases peculiar to the sex. Female diseases positively cured by a new method. The cure is effected by home treatment. Entirely harmless and easily applied. Consultation and correspondence free and strictly confidential.

Treatment by Correspondence. Each person applying for Medical Treatment should bring or send from two to four ounces of urine, which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination. We have cured thousands of cases we have never seen. Write for Book of 100 pages and list of 50 questions. Correspondence, Consultation, and Examination free and strictly confidential. No names published without the written consent of the patient. Treatment sent by mail or express to any part of the United States.

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